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DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO REAGAN'S REELECTION VICTORY

Nakasone Congratulates Reagan

OW070825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday a possible early Japan-U.S. summit conference is being studied now that President Ronald Reagan has been reelected to his second four year term. Speaking to newsmen at his official residence, Nakasone said he called President and Mrs. Reagan Wednesday afternoon and congratulated them on his landslide victory.

He said his government is studying the possibility of holding bilateral contact, including a feasibility of a Nakasone-Reagan summit, before the presidential inauguration on January 20 next year to work out Japan-U.S. coordination on such issues as economic friction, peace and disarmament. The prime minister said the Foreign Ministry is studying the best possible means of establishing coordination such as "whether I should go (to Washington) or (both leaders) holding a meeting at a suitable place or whether the foreign ministers or experts of the two nations meet in Hawaii."

Nakasone's remarks were interpreted to mean that he was willing to visit the United States before the Diet (parliament) resumes its regular session in January. He said the two nations should coordinate their views because the U.S. and the Soviet Union may discuss peace and disarmament next year and that Japan should strive to establish an environment for U.S.-Soviet talks. He also pointed out that Japan and the U.S. must resolve bilateral problems, centering on trade friction. Nakasone indicated he could meet President Reagan, if he visits the United States, either in Washington or in California, the president's home state. He said the most important period for having a coordination of views between the two countries is between now and January 20 -- a time when the President picks his policy staff and starts making preparation for his administration measures to be taken in his second term.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami told a news conference, however, that the trip to the U.S. by either Premier Nakasone or Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is not on the timetable. He said it is possible that working level officials of the two nations may hold consultations.

Meanwhile, the prime minister will visit Australia and New Zealand for about a week in mid-January or later, a senior Foreign Ministry official said. Nakasone instructed Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga Wednesday to study an itinerary of his Oceania trip the official said.

Government Statement

OW070535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japan offered congratulations on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection and called for closer bilateral ties with Washington. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami issued a statement and said Japan is happy that it can promote ties with the United States on the basis of close ties between Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Japan will continue efforts to promote cooperation between the two countries, the chief government spokesman said. Following is the unofficial translation of Fujinami's statement released by the Foreign Ministry.

Statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami on the U.S. presidential election

November 7, 1984

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I wish to express my heartfelt congratulations on the re-election of President Reagan. President Reagan pursued a policy which places an importance on the Asia Pacific region, with a special emphasis on the U.S.-Japan relationship as a pillar. The Government of Japan highly appreciates it. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the U.S. in January last year and established a personal tie of mutual trust and confidence with the President. At the visit of President Reagan to Japan in November of that year, the importance of U.S.-Japan cooperation for peace and prosperity of the world was confirmed. The Government of Japan highly welcomes the fact that it is able to promote the U.S.-Japan relationship on the basis of such close ties between the two leaders. The Government of Japan intends to make continued efforts to maintain and promote this close and friendly relationship of cooperation between our two countries.

Abe Welcomes Victory

OW070907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe called on the United States Wednesday to take the leadership as the world's No. 1 power in fighting North-South inequities and other global issues. Welcoming President Ronald Reagan's reelection, Abe expressed Japan's readiness to promote "positive sides" of Japan-U.S. relations such as high technology and industrial cooperation and mutual investment. "We expect the United States to deal actively with the debts of developing countries, increasing African problems and other North-South problems," he told a news conference.

The foreign minister urged the U.S. to help resolve the issues as "the world's No. 1 political and economic power" to prevent them from endangering world peace. Abe said he will consult with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone about a trip to Washington early next year to further strengthen relations. Japan-U.S. disputes over high technology and some agricultural products could be settled through negotiations, he predicted. "Japan alone is not responsible" for the chronic trade imbalance with the United States, the cabinet minister argued and expressed the hope the Reagan administration would conduct "appropriate policy" to enable the stable economic growth to continue. "We are very interested in how the United States will handle the high interest rates and budget deficit," Abe said.

The Reagan administration's top priority during its second term, the foreign minister predicted, would be to improve ties with the Soviet Union. Japan hopes for resumption of talks on strategic weapons and intermediate-range nuclear forces between the two superpowers, he told reporters.

MITI Official on Reelection

OW070719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trade policy in its second administration is not expected to change from its first four years as Reagan will continue to advocate free trade, a high Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said Wednesday.

Kazuo Wakasugi, MITI's vice minister for international affairs, said he had indications that U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock and other staff in his trade team will be retained in the new Reagan administration. Japan and the U.S. will continue trying to solve bilateral trade issues through frank discussions and consideration of the benefit of all parties, Wakasugi said.

Wakasugi said he does not think bilateral trade friction will escalate in the immediate future as the new administration will build up its external policies in the coming few months. He, however, stressed that the question of the soaring U.S. trade deficit with Japan should not be dealt with solely on a bilateral basis, but with a global point of view. Wakasugi also said MITI hopes the new Reagan administration will conduct macro economic policies properly and try to realize a steady expansion of the U.S. economy, solve its fiscal deficits and lower interest rates.

MITI believes the new administration will promote a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, try to help solve external debt problems of a number of developing nations and challenge the future of mankind through technological development, he said. Japan will actively cooperate with the U.S. on those issues as well as on the Pacific economic basin plan, he said. Wakasugi said that President Reagan was reelected because his policy of "reviving strong America" won national support under a strong economic recovery.

Business Leaders React

OW071117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japanese industrialists and bankers Wednesday generally welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection, saying it assures continuation of cooperation and mutual trust between the two governments. But at the same time they expressed fears that the new Reagan administration might be forced to take stringent fiscal policies, leading the U.S. economy to a slowdown over the coming months.

Many business leaders cautioned against a renewed confrontation between the two governments over ticklish trade issues, notably Japanese exports of steel, cars and semiconductors. Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) who was in Hiroshima to attend a local business gathering, called Reagan's election "a good choice to the Japanese, too." Ichiro Isoda, chairman of the Sumitomo Bank, described it "a natural choice," saying that Reagan has been a president showing the strongest leadership in recent history. Eishiro Saito, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., said he was pleased that the reelection of both Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone would assure continuation of their personal friendship and of policy lines pursued by their administrations. Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp., expressed satisfaction, saying that Reagan's policies and his personal relations with Nakasone had proved to be "a major plus factor" for the bilateral relations. Konosuke Matsushita, adviser to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., said Reagan's election victory indicated that the Americans were eager to retain a strong leadership. Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Federation of Employers Associations, and Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, echoed the view, saying Reagan's policy of creating a politically and economically strong America had been endorsed by the majority of American voters.

These businessmen were unanimous in urging the new Reagan administration to give priority to easing tense East-West relations, reducing the federal budget deficit, correcting high U.S. interest rates and upholding the principle of free trade.

Sumitomo's Isoda said the U.S. economy is saddled with "twin deficits" of high fiscal deficits and current account deficits. "The administration should tackle the deficit problems frontally in its second term to make Reaganomics deserve a real fame," Isoda said. He warned that the Reagan administration might turn somewhat inwardly in its trade policy management reflecting the growing protectionist pressure at home.

Takuma Yamamoto, president of Fujitsu, hoped Reagan will continue to resist growing protectionism in the U.S. Tadashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor Co. and president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, hoped the Reagan administration will try to resolve trade problems with Japan in such a way as to avoid impairing the bilateral friendly relations. Inayama said Japan should take prompt actions including voluntary export curbs, when necessary, "without simply waiting for pressure to come from Washington." Mitsubishi's Mimura agreed, saying that Japan should quickly put into action what it has agreed to do to liberalize its capital and financial markets. He also said Japan should take policy measures to stir domestic demand and lessen its dependence on exports.

Meanwhile, securities brokers were bewildered at a steep fall in the Dow Jones average on the Tokyo stock exchange which followed an initial rise in favorable reaction to reports of Reagan's landslide victory. The Dow indicator, up 24.84 yen at one stage in early trading, closed 119.12 yen lower at 11,178.54 yen. A major Tokyo-based brokerage house said it was asked by American institutional investors to give an account of the plunge, which came despite favorable factors such as an overnight advance on Wall Street, the yen's rise against the dollar and Reagan's reelection. Some analysts said all these factors had already been taken into account before the Dow index began falling Tuesday after a steep 124.13 yen rise on Monday. Other analysts said that the fall was due to widespread apprehension in Japan that the trade friction with the U.S. might flare up after the presidential election.

Nikaido To Attend Inauguration

OW070411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), said Wednesday he will visit Washington in January for the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan who was reelected to a second four-year term. Welcoming Reagan's reelection, Nikaido attributed his sweeping victory in the presidential election to the upturn of the U.S. economy and the popularity of the President. The new Reagan administration is expected to call for Japan's greater defense spending in a bid to reduce the growing U.S. budgetary deficit, Nikaido said.

KYODO ANALYSIS OF ELECTION NOTES TRADE ISSUE

OW071129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Election-analysis: Japan Prepares for Trade Confrontations With U.S." -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection may prove a blessing in disguise to Japan as it prepares for renewed trade disputes with its biggest trading partner and powerful ally. Beneath an official congratulatory message from the Tokyo government to Reagan is constant worry here about the United States' demands to open up the market wider to American products.

But there is growing feeling among Japanese Government officials that their country, the free world's No. 2 economic power, has to be more accessible to imports sooner or later, Reagan or not Reagan.

Mike Mansfield, the former Senate majority leader and now the highly respected ambassador to Japan, recently urged the Japanese to make improved market access "a national goal." During a news conference shortly after the presidential election, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe expressed optimism about future Japan-U.S. trade relations. Some minor problems "inevitably" occur because of the huge size of two-way trade that reached 67.5 billion dollars in 1983, he said.

Whaling, autos, steel and tariff cuts on such competitive products as plywood are high on the U.S. list of short-term demands, Foreign Ministry officials say. In the long run, a senior ministry official noted, the Reagan administration would continue to seek Japan's greater "transparency" of domestic distribution channels, industrial policy and business practices. In addition, the United States would press Tokyo further to dismantle its "rigidities" in business dealings with foreigners and accepting foreign enterprises into the Japanese market, the official added. Although America's trade deficit with Japan has been huge in the past several years, Japanese bureaucrats are optimistic that Washington would not launch a frontal assault against Japan on "macro issues."

Masaru Yoshitomi, a prominent economist now with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), said in a recent report that much of Japan's 1983 current account surplus of 20.8 billion dollars was "largely a result of America's policy mix." But that would not free Japan from responsibilities as an industrial state to dismantle cartels in aluminum and other products gradually, for example. Japan has successfully limited imports of chemical and forest and other competitive products to protect domestic industries.

Yet, both Japanese and American government officials share the view that overall bilateral relations are too important to permit them to be undermined by occasional trade disputes. The other option, W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, testified before a Senate panel last month, is "something like tearing up the lawn to get rid of a dandelion." Observed a Japanese trade negotiator: "The U.S. side is gradually coming to view Japan-U.S. relations with global perspective." In a nutshell, Mansfield said, the two countries should share "equality in responsibilities, sacrifices, and yes, equality in the benefits that come from working together."

So far, at least in America's view, it is Japan which has benefited from free trade principles and, above all, unrivaled market access in the United States.

ARMS TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGES WITH U.S. PROMOTED

OW061249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed here Tuesday to promote exchanges of arms technologies between the two countries. The first joint committee meeting on arms technology exchange was held at the Foreign Ministry on the basis of notes exchanged between the two countries last November on Japan's offer of arms technologies to the U.S. Inauguration of the committee paves the way for action on Japan's offer.

Tuesday's meeting was attended by three Japanese, including Takakazu Kuriyama, chief of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, and two Americans, including William Clark, minister at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. In the 30-minute meeting, Kuriyama stressed the importance of the inauguration of the Committee for the Effective Operation of the Japan-U.S. Security System, while Clark said the inauguration enabled the two countries to exchange arms technologies, officials said.

After the meeting, Katsushisa Yamada, chief of the Defense Agency's Equipment Bureau who also attended the meeting, told reporters there is not, at present, any concrete case of technology exchange to be deliberated at the committee.

However, the U.S. has cited in a report some Japanese technologies in which it is interested, such as gallium and arsenate elements, optical fiber communications and artificial intelligence (AI). It has also surveyed Japan's millimeter wave communications technology. The inauguration of the committee may therefore serve to rapidly facilitate Japan's arms technology offer.

In a shift from its three principles against arms export, Japan decided in January last year to provide the U.S. with arms technologies by excepting the U.S. from application of the principles.

DEFENSE CHIEF HOPES FOR JAPAN-U.S. NAVY DRILL

OW061053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Vice Adm. Manabu Yoshida, chief of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF), said Tuesday he hopes the MSDF will take part in the future in exercises similar to a major U.S. navy exercise now under way in the central Pacific.

He expressed the hope when referring to a limited Japan-U.S. joint antisubmarine drill in which MSDF vessels may obtain intelligence passed on by American aircraft carriers participating in the major exercise codenamed Fleetex-(fleet exercise) '85. The joint submarine drill is scheduled to be held in waters off Japan's Pacific coast November 15-30.

"If approved in the future, I hope the MSDF will take part (in the Fleetex wargame)," Adm. Yoshida said at a news conference.

The large U.S. Navy exercise has the Soviet Union as the hypothetical enemy. Japan's Self-Defense Forces are banned under its postwar Constitution from engaging in collective security arrangement directed against third parties.

DEN BRIEFS NAKASONE ON MEETING WITH ROK'S CHON

OW070729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the leader of a minor opposition party Wednesday he was keeping a careful watch on subtle policy changes in North Korea. Nakasone, however, did not specify the subtle changes in the communist country, said Hideo Den, leader of the United Social Democratic Party.

Last month, North Korea provided relief materials to flood victims in South Korea and accepted a South proposal for economic talks. Such flexible attitude of Pyongyang is understood in Japan as signs of changes. Den called on Nakasone at his official residence to report on his meeting with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul last month.

Den told Nakasone that Chon complained of the timing for Japan's announcement last week to lift its sanctions against North Korea in next January imposed a year ago over the 1983 Rangoon bomb attack which killed 17 South Koreans including four cabinet ministers. Den also quoted Chon as saying that Japan's announcement came too soon, only two months after his visit to Japan in early September.

Nakasone told Den that Japan would continue to make efforts to seek South Korea's understanding of the decision through diplomatic channels. The sanctions restrict contacts between Japanese and North diplomats, bans entry of North officials to Japan and travel by Japanese officials to the North, and also curbs flights to and from North Korea via Japan.

Nakasone also said that his government will not change its policy toward North Korea but will watch how it wil' move.

Den also later met Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi to report on his visit to South Korea. Ishibashi told Den that North Korea was truly changing and the country has suggested it may participate in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

SPOKESMAN ON CANCELLATION OF DPRK GROUP'S VISIT

OW051117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- A North Korean delegation, scheduled to arrive here Thursday at the invitation of a pro-Pyongyang Japanese group in Hokkaido, has cancelled its visit to Japan, a Japan Socialist Party spokesman said Monday evening. The only reason the North Koreans gave for the cancellation was "the general state of circumstances," said Yoshinori Yasui, the JSP spokesman, in a press conference here. Yasui, head of the JSP Special Committee on Korean Problems, told newsmen he knew no details of the cancellation.

Originally, a four-member delegation from the North Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries was to arrive in Japan on Thursday and return home November 21 or 22. The North Korean group, led by bureau chief Pyon Sung-tok of the society, had been invited by a pro-Pyongyang Japanese organization in Hokkaido, north Japan.

The visit was of interest because the delegation would have been the first from Pyongyang to visit Japan since the Japanese Government announced last Wednesday that it plans to lift sanctions against North Korea next January.

The Tokyo government imposed the sanctions against Pyongyang in protest against North Korean involvement in the Rangoon bombing of visiting South Korean officials in October 1983.

ABE WELCOMES PARTICIPATION IN UN INVESTIGATION

OW060339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Japan on Tuesday welcomed the appointment of a Japanese professor to a three-man United Nations mission to investigate alleged killings of Iraqis in an Iranian prison camp last month.

On Monday, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appointed Masayuki Takemoto, 53, professor at Kansai University, as one of the three mission members.

The two others are Prof. Torkel Opsahl of Norway and Maj. Gen. Angel Valle-Huerta of Venezuela.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said the world body appreciated Japan's peace efforts toward the Gulf war. Takemoto is an expert of international law and of human rights questions. The U.N. mission will visit Iran and Iraq to investigate the conditions of the prisoners. Takemoto will be the first Japanese non-diplomat to participate in U.N. missions, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Japan had sent diplomats to U.N. inquiry missions to Laos in 1959, to Senegal in 1971 and to Seychelles in 1982, ministry officials said.

Last last month, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz sent a letter to Perez de Cuellar and asked for a U.N. mission to investigate reports that at least six Iraqi prisoners of war were killed and 35 wounded in a camp riot on October 10.

NOTES ON FOOD AID TO REFUGEES EXCHANGED

OW061345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Japan will grant wheat and rice worth about five billion yen (20.8 million dollars) through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan and sufferers in Kampuchea.

Notes on the food aid were exchanged in Rome Wednesday by Shinsuke Hori, Japanese ambassador to Italy, and James Ingram, WFP executive director.

To help Afghan refugees in Pakistan, who have reportedly amounted to about three million at the end of October, Japan, which has granted food aids worth 7.2 billion yen (30 million dollars) in total since 1979, will grant U.S.-made wheat worth 2.05 billion yen (8.5 million dollars) this year at WFP's request.

Japan will also give rice, produced in Thailand and Burma, worth 2,986 million yen (12.4 million dollars) for 200,000 to 300,000 Kampuchean sufferers as well as Laotian refugees on the Thailand-Kampuchea border, stricken with food shortage.

EXPERIMENTAL NUCLEAR FUSION DEVICE UNVEILED

OW060925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Naka, Ibaragi pref., Nov. 6 KYODO -- The government-run Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute Tuesday unveiled an experimental plasma heating device here to mark another step toward Japan's nuclear fusion project. The JT-60 plasma heater, which has been built at a cost of 230 billion yen (946 million dollars), is scheduled to go into operation next April for critical plasma heating experiments.

The doughnut-shaped Tokamak, one of four built in the world, is designed to raise magnet-trapped hydrogen plasma to 100 million degrees centigrade and hold the temperature to one second -- a critical condition for creation of nuclear fusion.

Officials at the Atomic Energy Research Institute said they plan to carry a series of experiments leading to the creation of super-heated plasma by 1987.

Similar Tokamak devices have also been built in the Soviet Union, the United States and the European Community.

JOINT LPG STOCKPILING FIRM ESTABLISHED IN TOKYO

OW060923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Oita, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Two major Japanese oil refiners and distributors and four major Japanese general trading houses established in Tokyo Tuesday a firm to construct a station for stockpiling liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in Oita prefecture, southern Japan, the companies announced. In what is described as Japan's first "third sector" system in LPG stockpiling, the future plan calls for investment by the governmental Japan National Oil Corp. (JNOC) in Oita LPG Joint Stockpiling Co. The six companies involved are Maruzen Oil, Showa Oil, Iwatani and Co., Kanematsu-Gosho Co., Sumitomo Corp. and Nichimen Corp. They will invest 35 billion yen (144 million dollars) in construction of five LPG storage tanks from the summer of 1985, each with storage capacity of 43,000 tons on some 100,000 square meters of land acquired from Maruzen Oil.

Operation is scheduled for March 1987. The new facilities, capable of storing LPG enough for seven days, is the second largest in the nation after the LPG storage station in Kashima, Ibaraki prefecture, of Kyodo Oil Co. The Japanese Government hopes to construct facilities capable of stockpiling LPG enough for 50 days by the end of fiscal 1988.

TANAKA CRITICIZES BILL TO MAKE NIKAIDO LDP CHIEF

OW060555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Tuesday blasted at the failed attempt to install Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), as LDP chief to replace Yasuhiro Nakasone in a presidential election. Nakasone was reelected to a second two-year term as LDP president, hence prime minister, after Nikaido declined the idea to challenge Nakasone in the election. The attempt to topple Nakasone was engineered by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki with the backing of other senior members as well as some opposition forces.

In a harshly worded speech to junior LDP Diet members belonging to the faction headed by Tanaka, the former prime minister termed as "unnecessary" the attempt to elevate Nikaido to the LDP Presidency. The attempt was not necessary even if it was designed to serve "my interest," he said. Nikaido is No. 2 man in the Tanaka faction, the largest group in the government party. The power struggle involving Nakasone and Nikaido was regarded as an emerging rift within the Tanaka faction, still the determining force to name a prime minister. It is also seen by political analysts as undermining the political clout of Tanaka, a man long regarded as Japan's king maker.

During the 90-minute speech given at his private residence in Tokyo, Tanaka reminded that Nakasone is enjoying a popularity rating of almost 60 percent of eligible voters. Calling the LDP presidential election a matter of grave importance, Tanaka said, "It is wrong to carry out things without approval by all people." Most LDP Diet members were unaware of what appeared to be Nikaido's coup d'etat aimed at Nakasone. Also in the speech, Tanaka said Nakasone may be tempted to dissolve the House of Representatives around next June if the Diet fails to pass important bills in an extended session.

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

SK060655 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] A rally of Pyongyang city marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 5 November. In front of the meeting place were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the DPRK, and the great leader of our party and our people, and of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the background of the platform were the national flags of Korea and the Soviet Union and the phrase "1917-1984." Posted in the meeting place were such slogans as "Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," and "Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union."

Attending the rally were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; functionaries of relevant sectors Kim Yong-chae, Yi Chong-mok, Yun Ki-chong, Kim Chae-pong, O Mun-hwan, Kim Yong-nam, Hyon Sok, (Hyon Sin-kwon), and (Chae Yong-sun); and workers in the city.

Invited to the rally were N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country; personnel of the embassy; the delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, as well as other members of Soviet delegations visiting our country; and other Soviet guests.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country. Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society and minister of communications, spoke first at the rally:

[Begin recording] Respected Comrade Ambassador Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, respected Comrade (Leonid Petrovich Koryosnikov), dear comrades and friends: Today, when the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship is efflorescing and developing to a new higher stage with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union, we significantly mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with the fraternal Soviet friends. Availing myself of this opportunity, I warmly congratulate the Soviet comrades who are present here on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened the way for mankind to advance toward the bright future of communism, and send, through you, warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fraternal Soviet people. [applause]

On 7 November 1917, 67 years ago, the working class and the working masses of Russia overthrew the reactionary rule of the capitalists and landlord class by revolutionary violence under the leadership of V. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, and realized the victory of the socialist revolution for the first time in the history of mankind. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and Bolshevik Party was a historic event that opened the way for a socialist system marking a revolutionary conversion from capitalism to socialism and powerfully encouraged and propelled forward the revolutionary struggle for the freedom and liberation of the world's exploited and oppressed people.

The Russian working class and people opened the first breakthrough from capitalism (?in the historic October Revolution), crushed the myth of the (?eternal) nature of capitalism, and declared to the world the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and the victory of socialism and communism. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the noble fruition of the ideology and leadership of V. Lenin [words indistinct] international working class. [applause] This confirmed the valuable truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the working class's revolutionary movement. [end recording]

The speaker noted that the fraternal Soviet people crushed the vicious antirevolutionary offensive of the imperialists and the reactionary force in the country, after the October Revolution, defeated the fascist Germany and the Japanese imperialists during World War II, and saved their own fatherland and the people of many countries in Europe from the danger of fascism, contributing greatly to realizing their national liberation.

The speaker noted that the Soviet people, under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, noted activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state and faithful inheritor of the cause of Lenin, are actively struggling today to complete the construction of an advanced socialist society and to realize the party's peace program along the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism and upholding the decision of the 26th party congress and the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

The speaker said that the peace proposals of the Soviet Union on resolutely rejecting the war maneuvers of the Reagan administration and the imperialists, reducing nuclear arms, and opposing the militarization of space have an important significance in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguarding world peace and security. The speaker said that the Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Soviet people on their successes in the struggle to complete the cause of socialism and communism, highly value and express firm solidarity with the positive proposals and active efforts of the Soviet party, government, and people to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world, and continued:

[Begin recording] The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution afforded an encouragement of strength to the Korean people who had fallen into a gloomy state. The Korean communists and people waged a heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the direct leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding the revolutionary banner, the banner of the chuche idea, and finally on 15 August 1945, realized the great victory of destroying the Japanese imperialist bandits and liberating Korea. [applause]

After the liberation, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people vigorously accelerated the revolution and construction, and brought about the most advanced socialist system and a firm socialist material and technological base in this land where exploitation and oppression had ruled. [applause] Our people are vigorously struggling today to accelerate the complete victory of the socialism and the independent and peaceful national reunification, upholding the programmatic teaching set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the ninth plenum of the sixth party congress and the decision of the plenum and in the spirit of Chollima to which the "speed of the eighties" is added.

Our party and the government of the republic put forward new proposals to hold tripartite talks participated in by our country, the United States, and the South Korean authorities, to cope with the grave situation in our country, to sign a peace agreement between our country and the United States, and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South. This is the most realistic method of talks by which to provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and a precondition for peaceful reunification, and it enjoys warm support of the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and the world's peace-loving people.

Proceeding from the lofty compatriotic love to remove the pains of the South Korean flood victims, we sent 50,000 sacks of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and medical supplies to them.

Under the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people, the South Korean students and people are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy. No matter how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique may run amok, they can never block our people's ardent aspiration to live together on the unified land.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our people will achieve without fail the cause of national reunification by eliminating all obstacles and difficulties laid on the road of reunification. [applause]

The fraternal Soviet people helped our people's cause of national liberation with their blood and recognized the DPRK on its founding before any other. They tenaciously opposed the splittists' two Koreas plot in the international arena and supported our people's cause of reunification. Thus, they carried out various activities to safeguard the interest of our republic.

Taking this opportunity, I wish to express our deep gratitude to the Soviet party, government and the fraternal people who assisted our people's cause for national reunification and who are extending active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

The traditional Korea-USSR friendship which has overcome arduous historical trials is brilliantly blossoming and developing amid the great interests and attention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The historic visit to the USSR last May by the delegation of the party and the government of our country led by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the significant talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko vigorously demonstrated the indomitable nature of the traditional Korea-USSR friendship and the strength of socialism. They were important events which opened an epochal occasion for strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries into a higher stage. [applause]

Our people will always advance hand in hand with the Soviet people in carrying out the common cause against imperialism and for victory in socialism and communism. We will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the friendship and unity with the Soviet people cherishing invariable comradely principle in accordance with the spirit reflected in the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

In conclusion, I warmly congratulate again the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people greater successes in the sacred struggle for global peace and security, successfully carrying out the 11th 5-Year Plan. [applause]

Long Live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Love live the everlasting traditional friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

Next, N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country spoke.

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] Respected Comrade Yi Chong-ok and dear Korean friends: I wish to express, first of all, my deep gratitude to you for organizing a commemorative report meeting in Pyongyang, the capital of people's Korea, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I convey the fraternal greetings from the Soviet people to you and, through you, to all the Korean people.

I am also grateful for warm remarks for the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people. [applause]

We regard this significant meeting as evidence of the deep respect of the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the people of the DPRK for the Great October Socialist Revolution and as a symbol of unity and cohesion between the parties and peoples of our two countries. [applause]

The October Revolution laid the foundation for basically reforming the people's life based on Soviet society. The October Revolution victory showed that the preparations for and implementation of socialism are not possible unless the working class links scientific socialism with the revolution labor movement and [words indistinct].

Our party had grown to be a party which successfully led the Russian proletariat in socialist revolution by overcoming all difficulties and to become a Bolshevik Party which reared Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The October Revolution clearly showed a way for the people of various continents, including Europe and Asia, to reform society in a revolutionary manner by making a breakthrough for the first time in the capitalist world. Thanks to the decisive role of the Soviet Union during World War II, German fascism and the Japanese militarism were (?destroyed) and the global (?situation) was turned into one favorable to democracy and socialism.

The socialist countries, which were united on the basis of fraternal relations, are cooperating with each other closely in the political, economic, cultural, military, and all other domains of life in accordance with the interests of each socialist country and international socialism. The socialist countries are strengthening their affirmative influence in the development of the global situation by strengthening their cooperation. [end recording]

[Announcer] The speaker said that the Soviet people today are greeting the 67th anniversary of labor and political upsurges while implementing the plans of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan put forward by the party. He pointed to the successes which the Soviet people have won in development of industry, agriculture, and science, as well as in development of the people's living standards by upholding the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the party Central Committee thereafter, and the directives of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The speaker exposed that the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are perpetrating war maneuvers against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, while strengthening the arms race. He noted that the Soviet Union, an Asian nation, will not tolerate any attempt at revival by the Japanese militarists and the imperialists' attempt to establish their hegemonism in this region.

He continued: [Begin recording, with Korean translation] Above all, the aggressive and militaristic alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, fabricated by the imperialists against the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries in Asia, is causing due concern among the Asian people.

Comrade Chernenko has stressed: The Soviet Union consistently called for [word indistinct] to form a state of the (? Asian continent). As has been known, the 26th CPSU Congress put forth a proposal to hold a meeting of the countries concerned to discuss the issue of (?creating mutual trust) in the Far East. This measure will greatly contribute to consolidating the overall foundation of peace.

The Soviet leaders will never tolerate destruction of the (?balance) of military strength attained by the Soviet Union. They have stated many times that they will make all possible efforts to safeguard the gains of socialism of the Soviet people and other fraternal people and [words indistinct].

We can protect our historical gains, the interests of our country, and the interests and (?security) of our allies. No one should doubt this. The peaceful settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula should be an important factor for improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The Soviet people are actively supporting the Korean people's just struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and to make it possible for the Korean people to complete their own with their own efforts. [applause]

The Soviet Union concurs with the DPRK's idea about turning the Korean peninsula into a nonnuclear and peace zone. We stress that the DPRK's dogged struggle to normalize the Korean situation and reunify the fatherland in a peaceful manner is an important part of the joint efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive forces to solidify peace and prevent war. The Soviet people firmly believe that the Korean people's aspirations to live together as if in the same home in their land will surely be realized.

Korea should be one prosperous, democratic nation. Dear Korean friends: Availing myself of this opportunity, I want to emphasize that the Soviet Union always stands on the side of the Korean people in the fraternal Korean people's just struggle to realize their long-cherished (?national) desire at an early date, and will do so in the future, too. [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet people know well how ceaselessly the DPRK people are making efforts this year -- the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan. Thanks to the efforts by the working people of your country, the look of People's Korea is being basically changed. In a short period of time, historically, People's Korea has been turned from the backward colony of the past into a socialist country with a developed industry and a stabilized agriculture. This is the result of the devoted efforts of the Korean people who are led by the WPK and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard]. [applause]

The (?prestige) of the DPRK has been incomparably increased in the international arena in recent years. The attempts by those who are trying to disregard People's Korea in the international arena have been completely frustrated. The republic is actively turning out, together with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples, in advocating peace, friendship, cooperation, and the reduction of tensions and in opposing the imperialist war policy and aggravation of tensions.

We sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people in such areas as the economic, political, and cultural fields. We wish you and through you, all the DPRK working people; greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and the programs of economic construction for the 1980's. [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet-Korea friendship, which was initiated by the (?Great October Revolution) and tempered and consolidated during the days of the struggle against (?ruling parties) and the days of peaceful creation, is being successfully developed today and is assuming a new aspect.

The DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, recently made a visit to the Soviet Union. Meetings and talks were realized in Moscow between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kim Il-song. Such visits, meetings, and talks made great contributions to the process by which Soviet-Korea friendship is being initiated, tempered, and consolidated. [applause]

Our relations are based on firm Marxism-Leninism and the socialist principles which have overcome the ordeals of the times. Soviet-Korean relations were reliably fixed with, as momentum, the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid which was concluded in 1962. [Soviet ambassador's speech in Russian interposed]

In the future, too, the Soviet Union will traverse the line of expanding, in a multifaceted fashion, its relations with the DPRK -- our neighbor and brother. This is the unchanged policy of our party and state. We firmly believe that our close unity, multifaceted cooperation, and mutual (?aid) will make it possible to more successfully build socialism and communism and endlessly promote the welfare of the peoples of our two countries. This has already been proven by practice. [applause]

We see that the tradition, which was provided by (?our Great October Revolution and used) by Lenin, is being inherited. Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause] Long live the immortal Soviet-Korea friendship! [applause]

The rally ended with a chorus of the song "The Internationale."

Banquet Held

SK070433 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Invited to the banquet were the Soviet ambassador to our country, N.M. Shubnikov, staffers of the embassy, a delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and other Soviet delegations now on visits to our country, and other guests.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, foreign minister, and vice premier of the State Administration Council; and Kim Kwan-sop, Kim Yong-chae, Yi Chong-mok, Kim Chae-pong, Chang Chol, Cho Song-pom, Om Tok-hwan, and other functionaries concerned were present at the banquet.

Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, spoke at the banquet. He said:

Sixty-seven years ago, the Russian working class and working people, under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, established a state of workers and peasants for the first time in the history of mankind and opened the new era of the revolutionary turn to socialism from capitalism by overthrowing the rule of the class of landlords and capitalists and winning victory in the socialist revolution.

He said that today the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, a faithful successor to the cause of Lenin, are stepping up the vigorous advance for the completion of a developed socialist society by upholding the decisions of the 26th party congress and the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee and are resolutely fighting to defend world peace and security and firmly oppose the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and new war.

He said that the Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people even greater success in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and implement the peace-oriented program of the party.

He said that the Korean communist and people, greatly encouraged by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the (?establishment) of the Soviet Union, the first proletarian dictatorship state in the world, won a great victory in annihilating the brigandish Japanese imperialists and liberating the fatherland by successfully ending the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of 20-odd years under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that we always remember the role of the Soviet Union as the liberator and benefactor of our people and deem it a source of great pride to have Soviet comrades as our class ally.

Noting that the blood-cemented traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union is continuing its upward movement under the deep concern and care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and ushering in a period of splendid blooming, he said that our people will always value the great Korean-Soviet friendship and bring it into bloom forever, generation after generation, by maintaining their unchaging faith under all circumstances.

Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov spoke next. Mentioning the significant celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by the Soviet people and the progressive peoples of the world, he noted the tense labor struggle being waged by the Soviet people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

Touching on the international situation, he said that the international situation is being aggravated because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries of the world. He said that the Soviet Union is making all efforts to prevent nuclear catastrophe, control the arms race, and mitigate the tensions of the world.

Saying that the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is solid and invincible, he said that the friendship has developed and been strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the joint struggle against imperialism and in the course of building socialism and communism.

Saying that the Soviet visit by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in last May made a great contribution to further strengthening the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, states, and peoples, he said that the relations between the two countries are deepening and culminating in many fields, while being increasingly diversified, as a result of the agreement reached between the leaders of the two countries.

Saying that the Soviet people actively support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, he said: We stress that the Soviet Union is a sincere and faithful friend of the DPRK and the Korean people.

He said that he wishes the working people of the DPRK new victory in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the reunification of the nation under the leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song. Those present at the banquet toasted the eternal and immortal Korean-Soviet friendship, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS CSSR ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE

SK070403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The "Slovak Bohdan Varchal Chamber Orchestra" of Czechoslovakia gave a performance for guests of honor at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of November 6. Invited there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Song-ho and officials concerned. Also seeing the performance were working people and artistes in the city. In the audience was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman.

The performers excellently presented with wonderful and refined skill various instrumental pieces including symphonies to be acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance, a basket of flowers was presented to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

Meets Orchestra Members

SK070836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 6 met and had a friendly conversation with leading members and principal artistes of the "Slovak Bohdan Varchal Chamber Orchestra" of Czechoslovakia headed by Jozef Lauko. Present there were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Song-Ho and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman.

KYE UNG-TAE SEES OFF PARTY DELEGATION FROM GDR

SK062357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, who had been visiting our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his entourage left here for home on November 6 by air. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee; Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETS INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

SK061104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on November 5 sent a message of greetings to Rajiv Gandhi, on his assumption of high office as prime minister of the Republic of India.

In the message the premier extends best wishes for good successes in the latte-'s responsible work for the country's independent development and prosperity. He expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further strengthen and develop through the struggle for realizing the common idea of independence, non-alignment and peace.

WPK CONGRATULATES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

SK062358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 6 to the 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the Colombian Communist Party on its 14th Congress and extends fraternal greetings to the Colombian communists through the congress. The 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party will be an occasion of weighty importance in the struggle of your party for its strengthening and development and the democratic development of the country against the imperialist interference. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you greater success in your future work for the implementation of the decisions of your party congress.

ECONOMIC OPERATIONS UNDER WAY IN 4 DISTRICTS

SK061534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- A gigantic economic operation for making a breakthrough for a new leap to accelerate economic construction and enhance the people's living standards is under way in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts. Those districts have inexhaustible deposits of nonferrous metal ores, iron ores and coal. In Komdok District the Komdok general mining enterprise is facing the task to attain a 2.8-fold gain in lead and zinc production as against the record high since its commissioning while the Sangnong, the Hochon youth and other mines to considerably lift the production of major nonferrous metal ores next year. And it is required in the district to boost the production of magnesia clinker more than 60 per cent above last year's results by building modern calcining ovens on a massive scale, and complete the second and third stage projects of the Tanchon smeltery. The total investment in this is several times that made in the construction of a dressing plant of 10 million ton annual capacity in Komdok last year. In Musan District large-scale underground and open-cast cutting faces should be built and the transport capacity be more than doubled at the Musan mine within this year, and twice as much headings as this year's plan be produced next year. In Anju District the coal production capacity should be augmented 30 per cent above the present figure within this year and the commissioning of such new coal mines as the Changdong, the Sosa and the Soho be hastened to more than double the coal output next year as compared with last year's results. In Hyesan District above 40 new cutting faces should be created and the laying of a cacline extending more than 40 kilometres be completed within this year and the nonferrous metal output next year should be more than 50 per cent above this year's.

This battle to make a breakthrough for a new leap involves close to 100 central and provincial economic guiding bodies and hundreds of allied industrial establishments. Successes have been reported from the first days of the gigantic battle. A new carriage pit of hundreds of metres has been driven through at the Komdok general mining enterprise and 200,000 and 400,000 ton blasts have been carried out in succession at the Musan mine. A new mechanised coal cutting site with a wall extending more than 100 metres has been created at the Yonpung coal mine of the Anju District coal mining complex.

ITALY PROPOSES JOINT ASIAN PROJECTS WITH KOREA

SK051301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1255 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- A seven-member Italian delegation has proposed that South Korea and Italy promote joint economic projects in several Southeast Asian nations through financial cooperation, sources at the South Korean Finance Ministry said Monday. The Italian delegates, headed by Chairman Rosolino Orlando of the Italy-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee, made the proposal Monday when they met with Finance Minister Kim Man-che.

Sources quoted Orlando as suggesting that the two countries strengthen economic ties by providing engineering, financing and manpower for joint ventures in the Southeast Asian nations. The Italian business leader suggested that Seoul and Rome enter into an agreement to avoid double taxation as soon as possible in order to promote trade between the two countries.

The talks between the Italian delegates and the minister focused on closer economic cooperation in the fields of machinery, high-speed railway systems, and textile design and dyeing. The Italians met with Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho also.

In the second joint conference of the Korea-Italy and Italy-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees to be held here Tuesday, both sides are expected to discuss ways of improving practical economic cooperation and technology transfer.

PONG TU-HWAN MEETS WITH CANADIAN MINISTER

SK070127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ottawa, Nov. 6 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Rep. Pong Tu-hwan, chairman of the Korean National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, met with Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark Tuesday in Ottawa to discuss matters of mutual interest, including ways of furthering the existing friendly relations between Korea and Canada. During the meeting, Pong conveyed to Clark Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, in which Chon invited Mulroney to visit Korea in the near future. Mulroney is reportedly planning to visit Korea next April, Pong said. In the letter, Chon also expressed hope that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue during Mulroney's tenure of office.

In his meeting with Clark, Pong said, Clark agreed to his proposals for broadening personnel, resource and cultural exchanges between Seoul and Ottawa. Clark also said he wanted to visit Korea, possibly next January, Pong added. Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong had invited Clark to pay a visit to Korea when the two met during the United Nations General Assembly in September. Among the topics discussed during the Pong-Clark meeting was Canada's role in expanding economic cooperation between North America and the Pacific Rim countries, Pong said.

Besides his meeting with Clark, Rep. Pong paid calls on John Chretien, the opposition Liberal Party's external affairs critic, and Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Senate. Pong, Korean side chairman of the Korea-Canada Parliamentarians' Friendship Association, flew into Ottawa Monday for a four-day unofficial visit.

CHAE MUN-SIK RETURNS FROM GANDHI'S FUNERAL

SK070205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP) -- National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, who attended the funeral service for the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said Tuesday that India has tided over its national crisis successfully. Meeting with reporters at Kimpo International Airport upon his return from New Delhi, Chae also said that all the Korean residents in India are carrying on with their lives.

On behalf of President Chon Tu-hwan and the Korean people, Chae expressed their sympathies to Indian leaders, he said, noting that Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian House of Commons, stressed there will be only advance in future relations between Korea and India.

Chae was greeted at the airport by Assemblymen Yun Kil-chung and Ko Chae-chung, vice speakers of the National Assembly, Yi Chong-chan and Kim Chong-ha, floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Korea National Party, respectively.

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH INDIA

SK070358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The government will increase efforts to promote trade and other exchanges with India in the wake of the inauguration of a new leadership in that country, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. They said that Korea-India joint venture companies would make a debut on the Indian soil possibly during the early half of next year. "We have noticed very active preparations for that type of business under way by domestic electronic and textile industries," a high official said.

He said that his ministry would do its best to achieve early conclusion of four agreements between Korea and India to back up such endeavors. The agreements are designed to enhance collaboration in the shipping, aviation and fisheries fields and to prevent dual taxation, he explained. He said his ministry was confident that India will positively respond to Korean efforts to consolidate ties between the two nations.

India established formal ties with both South and North Korea in December, 1973. Its relations with North Korea initially excelled those with South Korea but have failed to develop speedily in recent years. India has set up four kinds of agreements with North Korea -- shipping, air transportation, trade and cultural exchange -- whereas it has concluded three agreements with the South-trde, culture and science and technology. While maintaining equi-distant relations with both South and North Korea politically, India has been active in the exchange of ranking officials with the South but not with the North.

DKP TO SEEK ABOLITION OF STUDENT DEFENSE CORPS

SK070221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korean Party yesterday decided to make efforts for the abolition of the Student Defense Corps as a means of improving campus autonomy. The largest opposition party plans to chart its future course of action with regard to campus problems after watching how the ruling camp will react to its stance, said party spokesman Mok Yo-sang. He added that the decision was reached at the weekly meeting of the party's Executive Council.

Education Minister Kwon I-hyok is scheduled to answer lawmakers' questions at the National Assembly Education-Information Committee which will be in session today. Unless the ruling camp shows a favorable response to the DKP stance, Mok said his party may shun any cooperation with the ruling Democratic Justice Party in devising steps designed to solve campus problems. The meeting resolved that the DKP will search for ways to put an end to campus unrest on its own, if the government and the DJP show "no sincerity in their approach to campus problems," according to the spokesman.

SUPRAPARTISAN MOVES ON CAMPUS ISSUE SUPPORTED

SK070336 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Assembly Bid on Campus Issue"]

[Text] A notable political development this week is a "broad accord" reached by the ruling and opposition parties to search for ways of resolving the ever-worsening campus problems -- and at that in a "suprapartisan approach" within the framework of the National Assembly. The agreement, worked out at a meeting of floor leaders of the three major political parties, appears to be preliminary and faces intricate procedural and technical problems, let alone the core issue regarding the extent of parliamentary activity in tackling the campus unrest prevalent at many of the nation's higher learning institutions.

[This] notwithstanding, the suprapartisan move -- eventually to iron out a joint parliamentary recommendation to the administration on the campus problems -- is deemed both natural and necessary, though somewhat overdue. The accord followed days of parliamentary interpellation of government officials, at both the plenary session and relevant standing committees, regarding the turmoil at colleges and universities.

At the end of the debate, the minority parties introduced motions to form a special parliamentary committee to probe the student problems and to call for the dismissal of the education minister for his alleged mishandling of the issue, but they were voted down by the government party.

Meanwhile, student demonstrations have recently marked a trend of radicalization, with their slogans growingly tinted by political color and their resorting to violent means. As has already been stressed time and again, the students first of all should behave themselves as learning intellectuals by devoting themselves to study and refraining from using unreasonable means in presenting their grievances. In addition, turning a social issue into a political controversy and even haggling does not necessarily prove to be conducive to resolving the question.

It is undeniable, however, that the recent campus problems are spilling over the limits of manageability by school authorities alone under the pretext of campus autonomy, a proposition as yet all too fragile. In this connection, the latest suprapartisan move, reportedly initiated by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is one positive way of dealing with the campus issue, which is attracting the increasing concern of the nation.

Though a clearer picture of the move is yet to be seen, it is hoped that the political groups concerned assume earnest and forward-looking postures in probing the question and working out remedial steps.

In that process, legislators assigned to the task should get down to the core of the issue, not merely skirting it, and take a broad range of divergent views not only from government officials and school administrators but from faculty members and students.

One important aspect of such a parliamentary activity, if ever undertaken, is to produce a result agreeable to a considerable portion of the concerned parties, even if failing to satisfy all.

CHIN SUFFERING FROM CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS

SK070824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov 7 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, who has undergone treatment in Seoul National University (SNU) Hospital for the past week, seems to be suffering from cerebral thrombosis, characterized by obstruction of blood vessels in the brain, Chin's doctor said Wednesday. Chin, 63, was initially diagnosed as suffering from temporary ischemia, a kind of local anemia.

Dr. Myong Ho-chin at the SNU Hospital said that symptoms of cerebral thrombosis, a kind of stroke, have been found through precise diagnosis of the prime minister. Myong revealed that the prime minister has a little difficulty with communication and that Chin may require long-term treatment because he shows symptoms of diabetes and hardening of the cerebral arteries.

The doctor added that Chin has been treated with anti-coagulation medicine and injections and that there is also a possibility that Chin's ailment is a kind of cerebral anemia, which can be cured within two weeks.

FOREIGN DEBT REPORTED RUNNING ABOVE TARGET

SK051225 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea had incurred a deficit of 1.58 billion U.S. dollars in its current account at the end of September, far above its yearly target of one billion dollars, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Monday.

Speaking at a National Assembly Budget-Settlement Committee meeting, the top economic policymaker said that the deficits will decrease somewhat by the end of this year, because the need for stockpiling crude oil and the domestic demand for major raw materials have been declining since September.

Sin admitted that South Korea is a major debtor nation among developing countries, with outstanding foreign loans exceeding 42.1 billion dollars at the end of September. The repayment of foreign debts should not be a serious concern because the nation's foreign exchange earning capability has improved greatly with an expanded production capacity, Sin said. The nation's foreign debt servicing rate still remains at a stable 15.4 percent level, Sin added.

UNEN ON U.S. STATE TERRORISM, GANDHI DEATH

OW070821 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov (MONTSAME) -- State terrorism has become one of the means of implementing the foreign policy of the White House administration, writes UNEN. This policy is, first of all, directed against those countries struggling for their freedom and independence and consistently pursuing an anti-imperialist policy [words indistinct] terrorism is also aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to obstruct the activities of their diplomatic representatives, and in the final analysis, to destabilize international relations, [word indistinct] UNEN. An inalienable part of policy is the slander, provocation, and blackmail carried out against the citizens of socialist countries. Today, the White House administration has transferred its main thrust toward revolutionary Nicaragua and socialist Cuba. From kidnapping to terrorism, from [word indistinct] to brutal attacks, such is the range of activities of the terrorists. Political pressure and military threat, including armed intervention in sovereign and independent states, such is the range of activities of state terrorism, notes the paper.

It is no secret that state terrorism is implemented by the U.S. secret service, primarily the CIA. The world public has witnessed time and again how state terrorism has been carried out in practice. The assassinations of Chilean President S. Allende, Bolivian President J. Torres, Grenadian Prime Minister M. Bishop -- overthrowing the legitimate governments of these countries -- are examples of U.S. imperialist policy of divide and rule. Mankind will never forget the names of P. Lumumba, S. Bandaranaike, M. Rahman, and many other fighters brutally killed by Washington's mercenaries; wherever the blood of innocent victims has been shed, and wars, strife, and disorder have been incited, one can distinctly see the presence of the CIA and the Pentagon. The Mongolian public received the news of the brutal slaying of Indira Gandhi, who became a victim of terrorism, with profound sorrow. The reactionary forces of international imperialism, primarily the United States, stop at nothing to weaken the position of peace, democracy, and social progress, stresses UNEN.

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov (MONTSAME) -- These days work collectives from across Mongolia are reporting on the early fulfillment of their socialist emulations pledges taken in honour of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to be marked on November 7. Workers of the Mongolian capital have turned out over 380 new and improved types of manufactured goods and applied over 400 labour-saving schemes and efficiency-promoting proposals which have yielded an economic effect of over 8 million tugriks. At present almost 40 workshops and teams, over 3100 workers in Ulaanbaatar have proceeded fulfilling their plans for 1985. Miners of the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" ore-dressing combine have fulfilled their 1984 plan 2 and 1/2 months ahead of schedule. This gives them an opportunity to turn out over 80 million tugriks worth of extra production in the remaining period. Workers of Dornod Aymag produced an output worth half a million tugriks over and above plan, and the farmers of this province gathered in crops in surplus of the 1984 plan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 3 Nov 84 OW]

KAMPUCHEA SUPPORTS LAOS IN THAI BORDER DISPUTE

BK051212 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Resist the Aggressor Forces of the Rightist Reactionaries Among the Thai Ruling Circles Against Laos" -- date not given]

[Text] Since Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila deceitfully stated at the United Nations that Thailand would withdraw its forces from the three Lao villages it has illegally occupied since June, the situation in these villages, as well as along the Lao-Thai border, has remained tense. Not only have the Thai forces not been withdrawn from the three villages, but they were reinforced to a battalion. Trenches have been strengthened and shellings around these three villages carried out day and night have caused a lot of damage to people's property and crops. More serious still, rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles have forced the Lao people -- most of them living in the three villages -- to flee to Thailand and have plundered or destroyed property. Furthermore, the Thai have fabricated stories about Lao forces shelling the three villages, that there will be a big battle, or that the local people fled voluntarily to Thailand. However, the case of 50 people who have just escaped the control of the Thai soldiers in the three villages refutes every deceitful word such as this. This demonstrates an act the Thai have used every time they have committed aggression against Laos. At the same time, the Thai reactionary forces have made efforts to build a strategic road from the border adjoining China's Yunnan Province to the south, crossing Laos' Ban Mai village.

Since 16 October, after the Thai authorities forced the Lao people in the three villages to go th Thailand, the Thai soldiers posted at (Chang Loc Tev), (Hua Hang), and other areas along the Lao-Thai border have been bombarding Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages with hundred of 155-mm and 105-mm shells, causing great damage to people's property, houses, and ricefields. The Thai soldiers and exiled Lao reactionaries were ordered to create confusion in the area located in Sayaboury Province. The barbarous and savage act of the Thai rightist authorities against the Lao people is a brutal and most serious violation of the LPDR's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It is also a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of which Thailand is also a member. This is a blatant provocation against the Lao people, those in Indochina, and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

Everyone knows that the Thai leader's false statement on withdrawing Thai troops from the three Lao villages was aimed at duping international opinion during the race for the UN Security Council seat and to cover up Thailand's crime. However, through these deceitful words, one can clearly see that the Thai authorities have been forced to recognize that they have illegally occupied the three Lao villages. Another cheap case was that recently, under pressure from Washington and Beijing, Thailand became a member of the UN Security Council, which is in charge of defending world peace and security. The fact that various components of the United Nations, under pressure from Washington and Beijing, have collaborated in wrongly deciding to let the Pol Pot criminals and desguised Pol Pot under the label of Democratic Kampuchea illegally occupy Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and to include the so-called Kampuchean problem on the agenda of the 39th UN General Assembly, and the fact that Thailand has been allowed to be part of the Security Council to oppose victims of an act of aggression.

This is going against justice and basic international qualities and is an affront to world public opinion.

Creating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border, providing refuge for the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries, supporting these bandits' activities of plundering people's property and destroying the Kampuchean people's peaceful lives, violating the PRK's airspace and territorial waters, illegally occupying the three Lao villages, carrying out all kinds of destruction in this area, and so on, are all maneuvers of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism, which use Thailand as a springboard to oppose the three Indochinese countries and create tension in this region. By continuing to serve the maneuvers of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism and firmly adhering to wishful Pan-Thai ambitions, the rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities have gone against the tendency of the era and against the Thai people's interests and the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This path will lead only to impasse and defeat.

The Kampuchean people fully support the 14 October statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry which exposes and firmly condemns all criminal acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles and categorically demands that the Thai forces and military and civil agents from the three villages and release the Lao people who have been forced to flee to Thailand. Compensation should be paid for the loss of human lives and property caused to the Lao people. Hostile policy against the LPDR should also be stopped. The rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities should be fully responsible for the consequence of their criminal acts. The Kampuchean people categorically support the cause for just struggle for independence, freedom, and territorial integrity of the fraternal Lao people.

GDR'S MUECKENBERGER MEETS KAMPUCHEAN MEDIA

BK041027 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Station correspondent's interview with head of GDR Parliamentary Delegation Erich Mueckenberger -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Erich Mueckenberger's recording in German fading into Cambodian translation]
Dear Kampuchean comrades, during our visit to Kampuchea, we have been very impressed with what we have seen and heard. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and people of the GDR realized the many difficulties the Kampuchean people have encountered following the liberation of the country from the iron yoke of the Pol Pot regime.

In our case, when the Soviet Union assisted us in liberating our fatherland from the fascist yoke, our people encountered great difficulties in rebuilding our country from the ashes. We would like to express sincere congratulations to the Kampuchean people and the KPRP, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, for achieving great success in such a short period. Everywhere in the PRK we have witnessed a new life. We notice the Kampuchean people's optimistic spirit under the KPRP's leadership. We firmly believe that this new life is a bright future for the Kampuchean people. We are very satisfied with our visit to Kampuchea. This is because we have the opportunity to meet with Kampuchea's leaders in the National Assembly, government, and party. In fact, today, I met with Comrade Heng Samrin. As the first German parliamentary delegation to visit Kampuchea, we think our visit is a concrete contribution to strengthening the fraternal relations of friendship between our two countries.

Furthermore, this visit reflects our firm solidarity with the Soviet Union. It is also evidence of our country's sharing spirit; Kampuchea's problems are also those of the GDR people. Be assured that the GDR people, under the SED leadership, will always be on the side of the Kampuchean people as sincere friends. In our opinion, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries are stable and good. These could even be further strengthened.

I would like to make a brief statement. I would like to express profound thanks to the Kampuchean people, party, government, and the PRK National Assembly for organizing celebrations on the 35th anniversary of the GDR national day which were attended by many fraternal countries. The celebrations were organized as though they were the Kampuchean people's. The PRK high-ranking delegation led by Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to our country. On that occasion, we signed with the Kampuchean side agreements and documents. These have become the basis for expanding and strengthening long-lasting relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries.

Our visit to Kampuchea is proof of the close relations between our two countries. Friendship has a broad meaning showing broad fraternity and solidarity. In this sense, friend, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries are being further expanded and strengthened. We discussed these issues during our meeting with the PRK leaders who allowed us to have cordial talks. I would like to express profound thanks for this privilege.

Problems in Southeast Asia arise from the tense world situation created by the poisonous U.S. imperialists. We are glad to agree with the Kampuchean leaders for we have noted that the U.S. imperialists are poisonous. They have colluded with international reactionaries to oppose peace in the world and in Southeast Asia.

I would like to affirm to the fraternal Kampuchean people that the GDR will always support the correct peace-loving policy of the Kampuchean people who aspire to hold talks between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. I would like to express the satisfaction and happiness of the GDR people for witnessing the victory of the Indochinese peoples in implementing a policy aimed at achieving peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. Our people are always bound to the Kampuchean people. We would like to express our support and defend the demand for the PRK's recognition through international channels. Furthermore, we would like to express support for the PRK's right to occupy the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations. We sincerely and firmly stand on the Kampuchean people's side.

We would like to express support for the SRV, the PRK, and the LPDR for striving to find means to rebuild and normalize relations with the people of the PRC. I would like once again to affirm to the Kampuchean party, government, and people, the GDR people's spirit of solidarity with the cause of building a new, prosperous, and socialist Kampuchea. The GDR people will do their best to assist in defending the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We wish all the comrades and the Kampuchean people happiness and peace in building the foundations of socialism in your country.

CHEA SOTH PRAISES SUCCESS IN RICE PURCHASING

BK021127 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting to sum up the results of rice purchasing work and the sale of industrial goods to the people during the 1983-84 rice-growing period was held at the former royal palace on the morning of 31 October. Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, highly appreciated the results of the rice purchasing work of provincial and municipal trade services throughout the country which fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan. He also praised localities and provincial trade services which performed their work well in selling goods to the people. He urged all cadres and personnel of provincial and municipal trade services to pay full attention to their tasks and draw lessons from past experiences in order to further improve the rice purchasing task in 1985. He extended best wishes for success to all participants of the meeting and urged them to apply their newly acquired knowledge in their respective localities in order to ensure the management of agricultural products in response to the resolutions of the fourth party congress.

DK MINISTRY CONDEMS SRV NATIONALS' SETTLING

BK050512 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Nov 84

[3 November statement by a spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Government's Ministry of Social Affairs condemning Vietnamese enemy aggressors for forcing the Kampuchean people to leave their houses and replacing them with Vietnamese nationals -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are daily sending their nationals from Vietnam to settle in Svay Rieng Province. They are forcing our people to leave their houses and villages, abandoning their belongings, ricefields, and crops. Those who do not want to leave their homes are arrested, beaten, jailed, and even executed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At present hundreds of Kampuchean families are being forced to move with their children and grandchildren to take refuge in various western Kampuchean provinces such as Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, and Battambang.

2. This is a new crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy against our people at a much more fascist and savage level than in the past. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have hastily sent their nationals to loot our people's houses, villages, ricefields, and farmlands, and they have daily forced our people to leave their native villages in conjunction with their roundups of our people to clear bush in the Kampuchean-Thai border region during the harvest season. This is the most poisonous maneuver of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to swallow Kampuchean territory and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race by forcing our people to clear bush on the western Kampuchean border and leave their houses, villages, ricefields, farmlands, and crops -- especially ripe paddy -- so that the Vietnamese nationals can harvest our people's rice crops and settle permanently on Kampuchean territory.

3. The spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Government's Ministry of Social Affairs condemns with fierce anger these fascist acts of the Vietnamese enemy expansionists, swallows of territory, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. Currently, we would like to appeal to all Kampuchean compatriots everywhere to unite and to seek all means to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, particularly to cooperate with our Kampuchean National Army to fight vigorously and in a timely manner the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so that they will be unable to swallow our Kampuchean territory.

On this occasion, we would like to appeal to the United Nations and various justice-loving countries throughout the world to pay great attention to these acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in waging their aggression, expansion, and occupation of Kampuchean territory and to take efficient, concrete measures to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the successive UN resolutions. [Dated] 3 November 1984

VODK SAYS HANOI RESPONSIBLE FOR FAMINE

BK311229 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Station Commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Savage and Barbarous True Nature"]

[Text] Kampuchea is a small country with a small population. Its soil is fertile and nature has been kind for agricultural production, enabling the Kampuchean people to grow crops and earn their living. However, since the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops to attack and annex Kampuchean territory, the Kampuchean people have suffered from a famine unprecedented in the history of the country. The world has been seriously alarmed about this famine. What are the causes of the food shortages in Kampuchea during the past nearly 6 years?

The main cause is that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have plundered and destroyed our people's foodstuffs. Moreover, they have destroyed our people's national economy. During their war of aggression in Kampuchea in the past nearly 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not sent rice or paddy from their country to feed their troops. Instead hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers, over 50,000 agents of their state power, and the over 600,000 Vietnamese nationals sent to Kampuchea have been able to survive by robbing our people. They rob our people from the time the rice and paddy is in the granary until there is nothing left to rob. At present the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased their activities to plunder our people's foodstuffs by any means. They have also openly forced our people to provide rice and paddy to them to feed their aggressor troops in Kampuchea.

First, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have directly robbed our people. They plunder our people's rice and paddy and steal paddy in the ricefields and granaries.

Second, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have plundered our people's paddy by asking our people to contribute paddy to feed their aggressor troops. Sometimes, they round up our people to build roads, positions, barracks, or perform other work for them. If anyone is busy or does not want to work for them, the Vietnamese force him to provide paddy, rice, or money.

Third, recently the Vietnamese enemy aggressors forced our Kampuchean people in all provinces in their temporarily-controlled zones, particularly in Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Pursat, and Battambang Provinces to provide a determined quantity of paddy and rice to them. If our people cannot provide paddy and rice, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors barbarously arrest, jail, or execute them.

Fourth, in parallel with the plunder of our people's paddy, rice, and belongings, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to stay in their villages. The aggressors do not let our people to go out of their villages to earn their living. It is the fascist policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to massacre our Kampuchean people by creating famine to commit genocide against our race.

However, the fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their plunder of our people's paddy and rice also shows that at present the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have encountered food shortages. Our National Army and guerrillas have attacked and destroyed many storehouses for foodstuffs, paddy, and rice in the past dry and rainy seasons. In particular, many large warehouses and paddy and rice gathering centers in Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom Provinces, where the Vietnamese enemy aggressors stocked paddy and rice that they robbed from our people in order to feed their aggressor troops, have been destroyed by us. On the other hand, during the past rainy season, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and cut their supply lines at many places. Their roads, railroad tracks, and the Tonle Sap River were attacked and destroyed by our forces. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy were not able to send foodstuffs to feed their troops as they wished. Furthermore, our Democratic Kampuchean liberated zones have been enlarged because we have attacked and liberated many more villages, communes, ricefields, farmlands, and economic zones from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, depriving them of food sources. Thus, Vietnamese troops have encountered a serious food shortage, forcing them to intensify their plunder of our people's foodstuffs. This, however, is not sufficient, because the Kampuchean people do not have as much food for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to rob as in the past.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have therefore ordered their running dogs in Phnom Penh to appeal for international aid, saying it will be used to help the Kampuchean people. In reality, this is only a tricky maneuver. The Vietnamese have ordered their lackeys to ask for international aid in order to feed their aggressor troops in Kampuchea so that they will be able to continue their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race.

The Kampuchean people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK would like to appeal to world public opinion, especially to international humanitarian organizations and the United Nations, to take immediate note of the serious crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy to plunder the Kampuchean people's foodstuffs and create food shortages. The Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, as well as the CGDK would like to appeal to the international community not to provide food aid through the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Phnom Penh. In this way they will not be able to divert this aid to feed their troops and continue their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race.

Concurrently, the Kampuchean people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK are also determined to join hands to more vigorously struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in this dry season. They are determined to attack and cut the Vietnamese enemy's supply lines and destroy their warehouses and sources of foodstuffs so that the aggressors will encounter many more difficulties and will be further bogged down. They pledge to continue their struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from our Kampuchean territory in accordance with the UN resolutions so that our Kampuchean nation and people will be permanently liberated from all suffering, tragedy, famine, oppression, massacre, and genocide caused by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 26 OCT-1 NOV

BK020944 [Editorial report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 26 October-1 November:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 October reports that between 10 and 23 October, DK forces killed or wounded 157 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Pailin-Route 10, and Preah Vihear battlefields.

They destroyed 35 weapons, 19 barracks, 24 trenches, an ammunition depot and seized 34 weapons. VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 October broadcasts a report that between 26 September and 20 October, Democratic Kampuchean forces on the Kompong Chhnang, Pailin-Route 10, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, Oddar Meancheay, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 274 enemy soldiers, killing a battalion commander, destroyed 12 weapons, an ammunition depot, 6 barracks, and a bridge, and seized a quantity of military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 October notes that between 10 and 23 October, DK forces on the North Battambang, Kampot, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 70 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, cut roads at 9 places, and liberated 2 villages. VODK at 2330 GMT on 27 October reports that between 10 and 20 October, DK forces killed or wounded 222 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Pailin-Route 10, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 26 weapons, a C-25 radio, and 200 meters of railroad tracks, and seized a quantity of materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 October reports that from 18 to 26 October, DK combatants on the Pailin-Route 10, Tonle Sap, Sisophon-South of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 180 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 7 AK's, 2 B-40's, a commune office, 2 motorboats, 3 boats, and a quantity of military materiel, seized 4 AK's, 3 boat engines, 2 boats, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. Democratic Kampuchean forces also liberated three villages on the Battambang-Sangke River battlefield. According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 28 October, from 10 to 23 October DK forces on the Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Sisophon-south of route 5, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 155 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 34 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 3 boats, an ammunition depot, a medicine storehouse, 24 trenches, 23 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel, cut railroad tracks at 8 places over a total of 92 meters, and seized 32 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 October says that from 15 to 25 October, DK combatants on the Samlot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, and Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefields killed or wounded 82 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 1 60-mm mortar, 1 AK, a commune office, and a quantity of military materiel and seized a quantity of materiel. VODK at 2330 GMT on 29 October reports that from 10 to 22 October, DK forces killed or wounded 68 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed a house for Vietnamese security employees and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized a quantity of military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 October says that from 16 to 26 October, DK combatants killed or wounded 158 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moung-Pursat, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They cut 38 portions of railroad tracks over a total of 670 meters. They destroyed and seized a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 on 31 October, from 26 to 30 October DK forces on the Tonle Sap, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-South of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 38 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 3 ferry boats, 2 motor boats, 4 boats, and a quantity of military materiel. They seized two AK's, an M-79, and a quantity of documents and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 November reports that from 10 to 28 October, DK forces on the Tonle Sap, Siem Reap, Samlot, Leach, and Kampong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 117 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed a B-40, an AK, and a quantity of military material, cut a bridge, and seized a motor boat and a quantity of military material. VODK at 2330 GMT on 1 November says that from 16 to 28 October, DK troops killed or wounded 240 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, Moun-Pursat, Samlot, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, and Kompong Cham battlefields. They destroyed a commune office, a military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military material. They cut 43 portions of railroad track over a total of 670 meters.

DK GUERRILLAS LIBERATE TOWN IN KOMPONG CHAM

BK060506 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] On the night of 30 October, our guerrillas launched a 2-pronged attack against the Vietnamese soldiers in Speu town on Kompong Cham battlefield [Kompong Cham Province]. The first prong came through Daeum Dong market toward the Vietnamese enemy's commune office west of the market. The second prong was launched from (Vat Popreng) through the market in an attempt to link up with those at the commune office. After 15 minutes of fighting, we smashed the commune office and totally liberated Speu town. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers, including a policeman, and wounded two others. The survivors fled. We destroyed a pistol, two Ak's, a house used by the Vietnamese commune security forces, a barracks, and this commune office.

VONADK REPORTS LIBERATION OF FOUR VILLAGES

BK060502 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] On 25 October, our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Khlong Popok commune, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, for the second time. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a commune office, three barracks, and a quantity of war material. We liberated four villages, namely, Phum Boeng Steng, Phum Vat, Phum ~~hnlcng~~ Popok, and Phum Trapeang Krabau.

VONADK: SRV DRAFT KHMER SOLDIERS IN STUNG TRENG

BK060455 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] In October, the Vietnamese enemy set up a plan to draft 100 Khmer soldiers from each district in Stung Treng Prov'. Anyone who dares oppose this plan would be jailed or killed.

GDR DELEGATION MEETS NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN, DEPARTS

BK051316 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 5 (OANA-KPL) -- Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG] Central Committee and Presidium member of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and his delegation left here yesterday, concluding a five-day official friendship visit.

Saying farewell to the GDR delegation at Wattai Airport were Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice-president of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly], Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party CC, Standing Committee member of the PSA, Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, member of the Standing Committee of the PSA, and other high ranking officials. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

At the airport, Sisomphon Lovansai and Erich Mueckenberger reviewed the guard of honour of the Lao People's Army and shook hands with senior government officials and members of the diplomatic corps to Laos. Then, Young Lao Pioneers presented fresh bouquets to the distinguished GDR guests.

Earlier, on November 3, the GDR delegation paid a courtesy visit to Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. In the course of the warm and cordial meeting, Erich Mueckenberger expressed his pleasure to visit the Lao PDR, saying that the visit would strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Laos.

For his part, Nouhak Phoumsavan hailed the visit of the GDR delegation. He said that under the leadership of the SUPG, the GDR people have brought into full play their heroic tradition in safeguarding the country and building it into a developed socialist country -- the vanguard post of socialism in Europe. He also expressed his belief that the visit would significantly contribute to broadening the fraternal relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the GDR. They also discussed national and international issues of mutual interest.

Press Release Issued

BK051340 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 5 (OANA-KPL) -- The following is the full text of a press release issued here on Sunday:

In response to an invitation of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, a delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR led by Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] CC, member of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber, paid an official friendly visit here from October 31 to November 4.

During his visit here, E. Mueckenberger paid a courtesy visit to Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the republic, of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly] and of the Laos Front for National Construction, and Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the LPRP CC. The GDR People's Chamber delegates laid a wreath at the war memorial and visited cultural and historical sites in Vientiane and other localities.

Talks were held here between delegations of the Lao PSA and the GDR People's Chamber on the development and enhancement of close cooperation between the assemblies and governments of the two countries. Both sides also discussed other issues of mutual interest. They expressed their satisfaction to note that the relations between the Lao PDR and the GDR, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, socialist internationalism and the bilateral friendship and cooperation treaty, are being strengthened. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to promote their friendship and cooperation for mutual benefits and for peace and socialism.

The Lao side highly appreciated the achievements of the GDR people in national defence and construction in the past 35 years. The Lao side highlighted the active contributions of the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, to the struggle for removal of the nuclear war threat, banning of the nuclear arms race, militarization of outer space, and production and use of chemical weapons, and for lasting peace and security in Europe and the world. The Lao side supported the correct decision of the GDR with regard to the deployment of Soviet missiles on the GDR territory, which contributed to the implementation of reasonable retaliatory measures by the Warsaw Treaty member states with a view to safeguarding the security of the socialist countries, which is threatened by the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The GDR highlighted the Lao PDR's foreign policy of peace and its struggle against the aggressive and interventionist policy of imperialism, hegemonism and expansion and other reactionary forces in Asia, for the safeguarding of socialism in Southeast Asia and of peace and security in Asia and the world. The GDR appreciated the goodwill of the Lao PDR for a peaceful solution to the problem resulting from the invasion and illegal occupation of three Lao hamlets by the Thai ultra-rightist troops. The GDR demanded that Thailand respect the Lao-Thai border delineation as defined in the Franco-Siamese treaties in 1904 and 1907. The GDR fully supported the proposals and initiatives put forth by the Indochinese countries aiming at solving regional problems by negotiations between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- on the basis of equality, mutual respect of each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and rights, and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, and non-imposition, with a view to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Both sides attributed the tense and complex situation of the world to the aggressive and war-mongering policy of imperialism, in particular the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces who had deployed their medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The two sides laid stress on the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states forwarded to the NATO member countries on May 7, 1984 and the statement of the summit meeting of the CEMA countries issued on June 14, 1984 supporting the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for world peace and security. The two sides constantly supported the just struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the visit of the GDR People's Chamber delegation to the Lao PDR. This visit would further develop the friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the GDR.

The GDR People's Chamber delegation thanked the party, the PSA, the government and people of the Lao PDR for their warm welcome, and extended an invitation to the Lao PSA for an official friendly visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted by the Lao side.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO CUBAN COUNTERPARTS

BK031112 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao leaders sent a joint congratulatory message yesterday to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao Cuban diplomatic relations. The telegram was signed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly.

"The founding of diplomatic ties between the Lao PDR and the Republic of Cuba is a significant event in the development of the Lao-Cuban relations based on Marxism-Leninism, for the interest of the Lao and Cuban peoples," the telegram said. It continued: "We are satisfied to observe the unceasing broadening of the all-round Lao-Cuban cooperation during the past 10 years, which has contributed to strengthening the force of the socialist community in the struggle against racism and the arms-race, for peace, independence and social progress in the world". The Lao leaders also wished the Cuban people success in carrying out the resolutions of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, especially in the cause of national defence. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

CONFLICTS AMONG THAI 'CLIQUE' DISCUSSED

BK051614 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Whose Interests Does the Thai Reactionary Clique Serve?"]

[Text] In the past as well as at present, many Thai reactionary ruling cliques have fought among themselves for control of the country's administrative power in the interest of their individual groups without paying heed to the just interests and destiny of the country. Rivalry among these various groups has now become very sharp, for example between the military and administrative groups, resulting in rifts and disagreement among the ruling circles in making decisions on certain of the country's life or death problems. In the wake of this rivalry, the Thai people, who are the genuine masters of and are concerned about the destiny of their country, are wondering whose interests the current Thai ruling circles are serving.

As everyone is fully aware, the current reactionary ruling cliques have engaged in serious conflicts to the point that they are poised to get rid of one another both ideologically and in actual deed. This trend can be clearly seen from each parliamentary session and various social phenomena. During recent parliamentary sessions to debate military budgets and to discuss the request for extension of the service tenure of Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai military supreme commander and Army commander in chief, some groups, including the military dictatorial group led by Athit Kamlang-ek himself in particular, deemed it urgently necessary to consolidate the national defense forces by purchasing modern warplanes and weapons for the Thai Armed Forces on the pretext of a "threat" from Vietnam. Some other groups, including the administrative circles, commented that the purchase of modern weapons, including F-16 warplanes from the United States, was somewhat necessary but not terribly urgent. Some even said that the purchase was not necessary at all because the Thai people have now encountered numerous difficulties and shortcomings in their living conditions and the Thai Government has already accumulated over \$20 billion in foreign debts.

An attempt to amend certain articles in the Thai Constitution to extend the service tenure of Athit Kamlang-ek as proposed by the military clique has caused serious incompatible and irreparable rifts and confusion among the various Thai ruling circles. As for social developments in Thailand, since the beginning of 1984 it appears that only Athit Kamlang-ek has made news in all newspapers, television and radio programs, and other kinds of mass media propaganda. Athit Kamlang-ek has involved himself in all sorts of problems of the country, ranging from quarrels on streets and among families to national and international issues. He has been finally proclaimed outstanding man of the year in Thailand.

All this clearly shows that after each stage of rivalry, the winning group always steps on the loser to the point that the it can no longer revive its influence to wrest back power. The most outstanding issue is the problem of the occupation of the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, by Thai troops. This issue has clearly exposed the internal conflicts and power struggle among the various groups in the Thai reactionary circles. When the Thai Government announced it would withdraw troops from the three villages, Lieutenant General Thiap Kromsuliyasak, 3d Army Region commander, said he knew nothing about the declaration by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on the withdrawal of Thai troops from the villages and that everything remained unchanged. In the meantime, General Athit Kamlang-ek said: Further negotiation must be made regarding the problem of the three villages to determine their true ownership.

All this clearly shows that all groups are retaining their ambition to assume the top post of the government and have tried in every way to realize this dream even though their acts might serve the dangerous scheme of the Chinese international reactionaries and other reactionary forces. The military dictatorial clique represented by Athit Kamlang-ek has implemented the scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique and pan-Thai doctrine to annex Lao territory. To display their strength and barbaric nature, they eventually sent troops to occupy the three Lao villages.

Instead of receiving endorsement from the Thai people, this act has drawn strong condemnation from progressive public opinion both at home and abroad. Event though they do not agree with the occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops, the other cliques in Thailand, including the administrative circles, have relied on other reactionary forces, including the imperialists, to counter the influence of the military dictatorial clique. However, their true motive is to suppress the military dictional clique in the struggle for control of the nation's administrative power.

The victims of the power struggle among the various cliques in the Thai ruling circles are none other than the innocent Thai people, who have to shoulder the \$20 billion debts accumulated by the ruling cliques and who are now bearing the brunt of all political, economic, and social crises in Thai society. They are living a life described by our old Lao saying: "When two buffalo fight, only the grass is trampled." It is apparent that the beneficiary of this power struggle are the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists, and certain individuals among the rival cliques.

Therefore, it can be said that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are not serving the interests of the Thai people at all but are engaging in the rivalry to seize administrative power to oppress the Thai people and to serve the policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces, thus leading the Thai nation to the quagmire of economic and social crises and the path of disaster and bankruptcy.

NOTE TO UN PROTESTS VIETNAMESE BORDER ASSAULT

BK061400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Thai Government has instructed M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, Thai permanent representative at the United Nations in New York, to lodge a protest note with the UN secretary general over the encroachment of Thailand's sovereignty by Vietnamese troops as follows:

1. At 0400 on 5 November 1984, a company of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory and attacked a base of the Thai Border Patrol Police in eastern Bua Chet District, Surin Province, about 2 km inside Thai territory, killing 2 Thai border patrol policemen, wounding 25 others, leaving 5 missing.
2. The Vietnamese troops occupying the base were later pushed out of Thai territory by Thai forces.

This act of aggression has constituted a violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and runs counter to the statement made by Vietnam that it will respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government emphatically condemns the deliberate act of hostility by the Vietnamese forces.

The Thai Government affirms its legitimate right to use all necessary measures to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and calls for the Vietnamese Government to maintain conscience and immediately end this act of aggression which can lead to furious confrontation. The Vietnamese Government must be held fully responsible for the consequences of the said act.

Jets Strafe Intruding Soldiers

BK070139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Thai troops and Air Force jets conducted a mopping-up operation yesterday to dislodge Vietnamese forces which intruded into Surin Province on Monday and killed at least two Thai policemen and wounded 25 others. The dead policemen were identified as BPP [Border Patrol Police] unit commander Lt Phichit Sisom and Pol Sgt Thongdaeng Kut-Hom.

At least five BPP men were reported missing during the 30-minute clash near Ban Taweng in Bua Chet Suo-district late Monday night after the Vietnamese intruded about two kilometres into Thai soil. The border violation prompted an immediate protest by the government to the United Nations, condemning the intrusion as an "unprovoked and deliberate hostile act against Thailand."

Army spokesmen said the Vietnamese forces numbering between 100-150 men suffered heavy casualties during the clash which took place at about 10:30 p.m. The Vietnamese crossed into Thailand at about 4 a.m. before surrounding a BPP base at Ban Taweng and opening fire with assorted weapons. The outnumbered BPP unit withdrew from the base and asked for help from the Suranaree camp.

Yesterday, the Air Force sent two F5E jets to strafe Vietnamese positions east of Ban Taweng while forces from the First Battalion of the 23rd Infantry Regiment and BPP men as well as village volunteers continued mopping-up operations in the area.

ATHIT RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT, FLIES TO SURIN

BK071012 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek this morning flew to Surin Province to inspect the border situation following an incursion by Vietnamese troops on Monday. Gen Athit arrived in Bangkok last night from a two-week tour of the United States and Europe. He is expected to stay in Surin for a few days.

LAO CALL FOR RESUMPTION OF BORDER TALKS REJECTED

BK070159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Laos recently called upon Thailand to resume negotiations over the Thai-Lao border problem in Bangkok. The Thai side, however, responded that Bangkok was still not ready until the "political atmosphere" has improved.

Diplomatic sources told THE NATION last night Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Kamphan Simmalavong signalled the call for the third round of Thai-Lao negotiations during his meeting with Director General of the Political Department M.R. Thep Thewakun on Nov 2. The diplomatic sources quoted M.R. Thep as responding that the political atmosphere between the two countries would improve if Laos stopped directing polemics against Thailand over the border issue.

The Foreign Ministry of Laos on October 27 also put forward a similar call for the resumption of Thai-Lao negotiations in a statement which also sets out the Lao demands over the solution of the issue. The Laotian envoy and the Thai senior official disagreed over the central issue of the problem, according to the sources. While the Laotian envoy insisted that it was the alleged "military occupation" of the three border villages which Laos claim is inside her territory, the director general said it was a border dispute, involving claims over the villages from both sides.

The Foreign Ministry of Laos on October 27 also issued a statement which contains a similar call for the resumption of Thai-Lao talks. The statement also urges that Thailand return the three villages to Laos, return the villagers whom Laos claimed were moved deeper into Thai territory and pay compensation for the damage allegedly inflicted upon the villages by the Thai military. Thailand has said that the villagers voluntarily agreed to accompany Thai troops who were removed from the villages in a redeployment. The diplomatic sources also said that Laos also wanted both sides to guarantee in writing that such an incident will not be repeated and that the borderline in the problematic areas be demarcated in accordance with existing border pacts.

Two rounds of Thai-Lao negotiations over the issue were stuck in deadlock as one side insisted that it was a border dispute while the other side said the central issue was a "territorial violation." Thailand has proposed that a joint technical team be formed to visit the problematic terrain and settle the issue on the spot.

SITTHI DENIES REPORT OF INDOCHINESE-ASEAN TALKS

BK051512 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sittithi Sawetsila told a news conference on the morning of 26 October that Thailand's election to the UN Security Council was the result of good teamwork.

The decision to run in the election was made in May during the conference on Namibia in Bangkok. Lusaka, who later chaired the 39th UN General Assembly session, was informed of the decision. Since then, Thailand launched its electioneering campaign.

Sitthi said he was pleased and surprised that delegates from four socialist countries -- Romania, Nicaragua, Cuba, and even Laos -- congratulated him after the vote. Lusaka, chairman of the session, was normally very strict and asked delegates not to leave their chairs during meetings. On that day, Lusaka did not say anything when foreign delegates went to congratulate their Thai counterpart on the victory. This is the first time Thailand has been elected to the council. Sitthi said he would later inform the prime minister.

Asked about the disclosure made on several occasions by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that the Indochinese and ASEAN countries would hold talks on the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said the report was untrue. It was only a tactic to confuse other countries. Nguyen Co Thach himself said that no new proposal on the Kampuchean issue has been made. Vietnamese artillery pieces are still deployed along the Thai border.

MILITARY LEADERS ASK PREM TO SHUFFLE CABINET

BK070800 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Top military leaders have asked Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to reshuffle the Cabinet to avoid a worse crisis in the wake of the devaluation of the baht. In a letter to Gen Prem dated November 6 (yesterday) the military leaders asked the prime minister to reshuffle the cabinet urgently "to ease political pressure and show the people that you are sincere in wanting to solve the country's problems."

The letter was signed by Supreme Command Chief of Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin, Army Deputy Commander Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Army Chief-of-Staff Banchop Bunnak, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Niahon Sirithon and Air Force Commander-in-Chief Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi. The letter, marked "secret" and "most urgent" said that Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had been consulted on the matter and had agreed with the reshuffle proposal.

Gen Athit who returned from a tour of the United States and Europe last night has gone to Surin to see the border situation there. The military leaders declared their continued loyalty to Gen Prem in the letter. A military source said that the letter has already been handed to the prime minister by a senior Army general, but a source close to the prime minister this morning claimed that Gen Prem still had not received the letter. The source said that it might have been a false report leaked to damage the reputation of Gen Athit.

The source said that Gen Prem would definitely return to work tomorrow morning at 9 a.m.

Other sources said that all five signatories of the letter visited the prime minister at his home last night to discuss the matter. None of the five signatories to the letter was available for comment this morning. Lt-Gen Mana Ratanakoset, Assistant Army commander in chief, said he was not party to the letter, but admitted that he had received reports about the letter.

Asked whether the letter was genuine, he said: "It should be genuine."

Asked this morning about the military calling for a cabinet reshuffle, Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun said he had not heard about the letter.

Details of Letter

BK070809 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Here is an unofficial translation of the letter submitted to Gen Prem this morning. 6 November 2527 Re: Proposal and suggestion for solving problems resulting from the devaluation of the baht to his excellency the prime minister.

Following the announcement of a devaluation of the baht by the Ministry of Finance on November 2, 2527, we have watched and followed the political development and movements by the various pressure groups. The trend is leading to political confusion, with effects on Your Excellency in your capacity as prime minister.

We are honest, loyal and sincere to Your Excellency and are concerned about the state of the country and the hardship of the people in general.

We have considered the situation jointly and believe that there is a need to prepare to meet the situation, before it leads to a more critical state than at present, by urgently preparing to adjust the cabinet.

This is in order to reduce political pressure and show the people that Your Excellency is sincere in wanting to solve the country's problem which is affecting the public as a whole.

This suggestion we have discussed with the supreme commander and commander in chief of the Army who agreed and instructed us to inform you urgently.

Gen Pathom Soemsin

Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan

Gen Banchop Bunnak

Adm Nikhond Sirithon

ACM Praphan Thupatemi.

CABINET MINISTERS CRITICIZE DEVALUATION MOVE

BK070215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The baht devaluation came under heavy criticism in the weekly cabinet meeting yesterday with the majority of the cabinet members expressing worries that it would further worsen the country's economy, informed sources said. The sources said among the most vocal opponents to the monetary measure was Industry Minister Op Wasurat who said he was doubtful whether the agricultural sector would benefit from it as claimed by the government.

He said the last three devaluations by the Finance Ministry had proved that the agricultural sector gained nothing from them. Op was quoted as telling the cabinet that the baht devaluation would result in higher production cost for domestic industries. "And how could we compete with others?" he asked.

The sources said several other ministers, including Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet and Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek, also joined in the intense debate against the baht devaluation. They deplored the decision of Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun to devalue the currency without consultations with the political parties in the coalition.

Sommai strongly defended the latest monetary measure during the two-hour debate on the subject. Sommai said he believed his decision was appropriate under the present economic circumstances and indicated that he was willing to step down if premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon wished him to do so. He said in the long run the baht devaluation will be beneficial to the economy of the country.

PIYANAT SAYS NO UNOFFICIAL TRUCE WITH ARMY

BK061033 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Deputy House Speaker Piyanat Watcharaphon said this morning that he would not accept any unofficial gesture of truce from the Army. Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan had reportedly been approached by the Army to settle the wrangle between Piyanat and the Army. Piyanat, a Chat Thai MP for Sisaket Province, said it was not suitable for the Army to approach somebody else to settle the dispute.

"I do not accept such an offer for reconciliation without formal talks because I was not the one who triggered off the whole issue," he said. "It was the Army radio which did it and I had to file a lawsuit to defend myself," he added. Piyanat early last month filed a lawsuit against the Army radio network which broadcast a programme he claimed was intended to defame him. The Army, in return, filed 10 counter-lawsuits in various provinces against Piyanat for allegedly making libellous statements against the Army which were published in two Thai-language dailies. Piyanat said he believed that Maj-Gen Praman would defend him and at the same time protect the party prestige. He said it was not necessary for him ~~to~~ be the first to withdraw the lawsuit and that any settlement to the wrangle must be made officially.

TRIAL OF SULAK ON LESE MAJESTY CHARGES BEGINS

BK070305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Excerpt] The trial of writer Sulak Siwarak and two others on charges of lese majeste began in the Bangkok Military Court yesterday. Public Prosecutor Direk Suwannaket requested that the proceedings be conducted in secret in the interests of public order and morale. Judge Amphai Wichitwetchakan acquiesed and some 300 students, reporters and foreign journalists were asked to leave the courtroom. The public prosecutor reportedly filed three lawsuits: the first against Mr Sulak, the second against Mr Sulak and printing house proprietor Kitti Sitthichindachok and the third against Chittakon Tangkasemsuk, lecturer at Udon Thani Teachers Training College. The charges stem from two books which contain comments allegedly tantamount to lese majeste. The first book, "Looking at Thai Education. The Past, Present and Future," contains an interview of Mr Sulak by Mr Chittakon. The second, "Lokkhrap Sangkohm Thai" (Unmasking Thai Society), was published by Mr Kitti and contains an excerpt from the first book.

TO HUU, DELEGATION RETURNED FROM CEMA SESSION

OW061822 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6 -- The Vietnamese government delegation led by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today after attending the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) in Havana.

The delegation was welcomed by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C.P; Doan Trong Truyen, minister and secretary general of the Council of Ministers; and other officials. Cuban Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Vietnam Cecila Fernandez and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin were present on the occasion.

CONTINUED CHINESE BORDER VIOLATIONS REPORTED

OW061535 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Nov 84

["China Increases Incursions Into Border Province" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6 -- Chinese troops in the first four days of November repeatedly fired artillery shells on and made incursions into Vietnam's northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

On Nov. 3, 1,400 shells hit Vi Xuyen district, destroying a number of houses and crop fields. In the afternoon of the same day, Chinese troops infiltrated into Vietnamese territory in the marker post 13 area but they were immediately intercepted by the local armed forces and people who put many of them out of action.

Earlier, the armed forces and people in Quan Ba district duly punished Chinese intruders in the communes of Ta Vat and Cao Ma Po, killing many of them.

ALGERIAN ENVOY GIVES REVOLUTION DAY RECEPTION

OW020855 Hanoi VNA in English 0844 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1 -- Algerian Ambassador Seferdjeli Aissa and his wife gave a reception here tonight in honour of the 30th anniversary of Algeria's Revolution Day (Nov. 1). Their guests included Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (C.P.V. C.C.) and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and minister of education; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its International Department; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Vo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister; and other senior officials and officers. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations here also attended.

In their speeches Ambassador Seferdjeli Aissa and Vice-Chairman Dong Sy Nguyen warmly hailed the great achievements recorded by the Algerian people over the past 30 years under the correct leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. They laid stress on the active foreign policy of Algeria of opposing imperialism, supporting the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, first of all the Palestinian people's struggle, thus raising Algeria's prestige in the international arena.

The Algerian ambassador and Vice-Chairman Dong Sy Nguyen proposed toasts to still greater achievements of the Vietnamese and Algerian peoples in national construction, and to the further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

HANOI REVIEWS SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN AGRICULTURE

BK041152 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Since the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, the cooperation between the two countries has further developed in many fields. Today we will tell you about the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the field of agriculture.

The Fifth National Congress of the CPV Central Committee confirmed the important role of agriculture in the socioeconomic plan of the country. It has also been paid much attention to in the assistance and cooperation plan between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. As far as agriculture is concerned, the Soviet Union has gained much experience in planning, building production patterns, and measures to boost agriculture production. Right after the liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union helped Vietnam build state farms, including 40 establishments specializing in growing fruit trees and industrial crops such as coffee, tea, orange, and so forth. These state farms met the need of home requirement and export. After South Vietnam was liberated and the country was reunified, the Soviet Union continued to help develop agriculture in the south. At present, the Soviet Union has sent agronomists, machinery, and equipment to Vietnam to help build 32 state farms including rice-growing farms in the Mekong River Delta.

As members of the CEMA, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries create favorable conditions for Vietnam to actively participate in the food program of the council. The Soviet Union has also assisted Vietnam in building chemical fertilizer plants in Lam Thao, Vinh Phu Province, and Lao Cai, Hoang Lien Son Province. The Lam Thao superphosphate plant's capacity will increase to 300,000 tons a year.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union have also cooperated in scientific researches in service of agriculture. Over the past 25 years, that cooperation has resulted in many achievements. Research institutes of the two countries have worked out plans for the immediate future to solve important tasks such as strain selection, pest resistant measures, land transformation, and so forth. In 1982, an experimental station for seed selection was established in the outskirts of Hanoi in order to facilitate the close cooperation in scientific research and production between the two countries. This strain selection station is to create state-level sets of plants and evaluate the economic value of sets of strains.

The Soviet Union is also helping Vietnam to effectively operate technical equipment provided by the Soviet Union. The Soviet experts have run on-the-spot courses to train Vietnamese workers. Many of the skillful Vietnamese workers, technicians, agronomists, scientists are trained in the Soviet Union.

RUBBER PACTS WITH USSR, BULGARIA RECALLED

OW020835 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2 -- Since the liberation of southern Vietnam (1975), the Vietnamese rubber industry has signed agreements on cooperation with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to expand rubber plantations in the eastern part of South Vietnam and the central highlands. Under these agreements, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria have provided equipment and materials for the planting of 70,000 hectares of rubber trees.

By September, 1984, the Vietnamese rubber industry has achieved 78 per cent of its cooperation plan with the Soviet Union, which covers 50,000 hectares, and 30 per cent of its program signed with Bulgaria, which provides for the rest. In the coming years, Vietnam will broaden its international cooperation in reclaiming land, growing rubber trees and tapping latex.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN ON RECENT FLOODS

BK031256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Many provinces were recently hit by floods and flash floods, especially provinces in the Mekong River Delta, Binh Tri Thien, and Nghe Tinh. Thanks to close and prompt supervision provided by various people's committees, commanding committees for flood and typhoon control, and sectors as well as great efforts by the people, cadres, and officers of localities, losses to lives and property have been minimized. On 29 October the Council of Ministers chairman sent a message to various localities and sectors commanding them for effectively controlling floods and flash floods. The message urged various echelons of the people's committees and sectors to continue to overcome consequences of the flood and to strive to carry out the following tasks:

-- Continue to restore and accelerate agricultural production, satisfactorily care for and harvest the 10th-month crop, prepare land for the winter-spring crop, and expand areas for winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

-- Promptly restore various communications and water conservancy projects and strengthen dikes, especially sea dikes.

-- Continue to stabilize the people's daily life in the flood-stricken areas; promptly draw experiences from the recent floods to formulate supervisory plans to cope with possible floods and typhoons in the days ahead, especially in the central and central highlands regions.

The State Planning Commission and various ministries must promptly satisfy requirements for oil, gasoline, materials, consumer goods, medicine, and seeds needed by localities; they must strive to help them restore production and stabilize the people's daily life.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON FARM, TECHNICAL UNITS

OW050008 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] On 2 October 1984, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on strengthening and improving the state-run production and technical service units on the agricultural front. The directive points out:

The state-owned forces on the agricultural front, especially the state-run network of technical services, which have been built in the district area, play a very important role in the process of renovating and perfecting socialist production relations, perfecting the product contract system, consolidating cooperatives and production collectives, and developing family economy vigorously and correctly.

The general orientation and objectives of strengthening and improving the state-run production and technical service units are to promptly increase productivity, quality, and effectiveness; enable the state-owned forces to play the leading role on the agricultural front; carry it a step further in rearranging the production and trade structure; broadly apply all forms of cooperation and integration in collective and family economies; rapidly renovate the managerial system; eliminate bureau criticism, subsidization; vigorously shift to socialist trade; closely link scientific research and technical service organs with primary installations; and pay proper attention to the benefits of laborers and grassroots units while intensifying political and ideological indoctrination and creating a new labor fervor among all cadres and workers.

The content and major measures of the strengthening and improvement of the network of state-run production units are as follows: Concentrate on organizing production in the general direction on the basis of correctly determining the main production and trade tasks: allow no arable lands to lie fallow or uncultivated in any form; further boost the scientific and technical revolution with major attention being paid to biological measures; create progressive and highly effective cultivation models; promptly renovate the economic management mechanism; strongly shift state-run production units on the agricultural front to socialist trade; take one step further in perfecting the system of economic and technical norms; stabilize and rationally determine in each period of time the yield and output of various crops and breeds as well as the quantity and quality of various specific tasks; broadly apply the system of contracting out end product quotas with groups of workers and individual workers, including crops and breeds with a long-term economic cycle; carry out a uniform contract system regarding expenditures, products, small tools, and labor protection; apply a satisfactory reward system to laborers; encourage and create conditions for state-run production installations to directly participate in exporting goods beyond the quotas set by the law; and organize guidance work to strongly develop family economy involving cadres and workers.

Regarding the state-run technical service units such as corporations, stations, and farms, it is necessary to improve their operations in accordance with the previously mentioned basic content; however, this task should be properly carried out on the basis of the specific characteristics of each category of technical service. Depending on the production scale, economic and technical characteristics, and managerial level in each district, the state-run service organs must be strengthened and organized properly.

As far as technical service stations and substations are concerned, the agricultural service can build two main centers in each district: a crop service center with stations providing seeds and chemical fertilizers and vegetation protection stations, integrated with agricultural irrigation corporations or stations and tractor stations; and a livestock breeding service center with animal breeding stations, artificial insemination stations, food processing and supply stations, and veterinary stations.

These centers are responsible for combining the plans of all service installations into a unified plan so these installations can be integrated with production installations. It is necessary to uniformly distribute cadres in each district's key economic and technical clusters, cooperatives, and production collectives. These cadres should be associated with grassroots installations' technicians into a unified network in each specific area and should have a joint program of action while sharing responsibilities and benefits. It is necessary to broadly apply various forms of labor division and achieve economic and technical integration between state-run and collective economies and family economy with a view to creating an aggregate strength with which to develop production under the slogan of joint state-people work and joint central-local work and to bolster, on this basis, the leading role of the state-run economy.

The state-run technical service units in the district area should actualize the content of their annual programs of action into specific economic and technical contracts with cooperatives, production collectives, and the cooperative members' families. They should strive to create conditions for shifting from the system of balancing receipts and expenditures to the economic accounting system and should gradually build up a source of capital for each station or substation and for the entire sector. They should create a basis for constantly expanding the scope of trade and service, oppose the tendency of doing business for purely commercial purposes, and counter authoritarianism vis-a-vis production installations, while striving to overcome the tendency of relying on the capital and scientific accomplishments according to the subsidization mode and without paying attention to economic results.

They should uphold the responsibility and material benefits of individuals as well as of stations, substations, and corporations with regard to production results. Furthermore, they should properly reward the technical cadres who have effectively contributed to the production and processing of farm, forest, and marine products.

NHAN DAN ON STATE-RUN ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE

BK051304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[NHAN DAN 1 November editorial: "Enhance the Quality and Leading Role of the State-Run Economy in Agriculture"]

[Text] The state-run agriculture, forestry, and fishery production and technical service networks consist of state farms, state forests, state-run fishing and fish raising enterprises, united production and processing enterprises, corporations, stations, farms, and centers. These units -- with relatively large and modern material-technical bases, a massive contingent of scientific, technological, and managerial cadres, and lots of experience -- have contributed greatly to production, research, and the application of scientific-technological progress to production. However, at many state-run production establishments, the results of production and business activities are not compatible with their existing production capacity, lands, water surface, and material-technical bases have not been fully utilized, and capital investment has produced slow returns. The state-run technical service network is still heavily characterized by administrative subsidization. Generally speaking, the state-run units of both production and technical service networks have failed to play a leading role in the collectivized and family-based economies.

The state-run economy plays an important role in the process of advancing agriculture toward large-scale socialist production. Rapidly increasing the productivity, product quality, and efficiency of state-run establishments to make them become a leading force on the agricultural production front is an important task. It is necessary to rearrange the production and business structure, broadly apply various forms of business cooperation and integration with the collectivized and family-based economies, rapidly renovate the mechanism of management, do away with bureaucratism and subsidization, vigorously shift to socialist business, link scientific research and technical service organs with production establishments, and pay appropriate attention to the interests of the working people and basic units while intensifying political and ideological education in order to generate a new labor impetus among cadres and workers. These are the general guidelines and objectives of our endeavor to consolidate and qualitatively improve state-run production and technical service units.

On the basis of determining their production and business tasks, all basic units must take care to organize their production activities along the line of comprehensive business. State farms must pay attention not only to stepping up agricultural production but also to forest preservation, afforestation, and full utilization of various types of land and water surface. State forests must observe the guideline of combining forestry with agriculture and fishery. All types of land, including water surface, belonging to state-run establishments must be fully utilized.

Efforts must be made to accelerate the scientific and technological revolution, with greater attention given to the biological revolution so that high productivity and good results will be achieved no matter what type of crop is planted or what type of live-stock is raised.

Production must be carried out along with protecting lands and the environment so as to set an example for the collectivized economic units. Units that have run up sustained business losses and are unable to carry out production efficiently must be dissolved; their land and water surfaces will be turned over to cooperatives and production collectives for management.

It is necessary to rapidly renovate the mechanism of management, vigorously shift state-run production units to socialist enterprise, intensify planning and economic accounting, broadly apply the system of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers, carry out the contract system uniformly, develop the initiative of basic units, and closely link the responsibilities, rights, and interests of each unit and each laborer with the results of production. State-run establishments must be encouraged and given conditions to participate directly in exporting after fulfilling their legal delivery quotas. Guidance must be given to strongly develop family-based economic activities of cadres and workers.

Corporations and technical service centers, especially those in the districts, hold an important position in the process of transforming and perfecting socialist production relations, perfecting the product contract system, consolidating cooperatives and production collectives, and guiding the family-based economy to develop in the right direction. Intensive efforts must be made to consolidate state-run technical service organizations from the central to grassroots level into a strong and efficient specialized network whose various branches are combined with the localities in a unified system.

At the district level, the agricultural sector may set up two centers: a crop cultivation service center and a livestock breeding service center. These centers will be charged with combining the plans of activities of service establishments into a master plan for integration with the various production units. It is necessary to apply broadly the various forms of business cooperation and integration between the state-run, collectivized, and family-based economies, and, through this, to assert the leading role of the state-run economy.

By honoring economic contracts with production establishments and contractors, enhancing responsibility, and linking it with the interests of technical service centers and with the production results of basic units, we can make the activities of service centers more dynamic and effective. It is a very important task to consolidate and qualitatively develop state-run production and technical service units so as to enable them to make realistic changes and successfully assume a positive role in effecting integration between state-run, collectivized, and family-based economic components with a view to creating combined strength for developing agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

NGUYEN THANH BINH ATTENDS LONG SON CEREMONY

OW051756 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5 -- A ceremony was held yesterday in Lang Son town, capital of the northern border province of Lang Son to mark the 75th birth anniversary of Hoang Van Thu, a prominent leading cadre of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the period prior to the 1945 August revolution. Among those present was Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee. Speaking at the ceremony, La Thang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of Lang Son's party committee, brought out the pride of the local population and communists in the revolutionary life and activities of Hoang Van Thu, their brilliant son who had the merit of building the first Communist organization in the province.

AUSTRALIAPRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON REELECTION

BK070915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has sent his congratulations to President Reagan on his reelection, and says his victory was the most (?decisive) in the history of the American presidency. Mr Hawke also pledged the government's unswerving support for Mr Reagan on the issue of nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The prime minister is due to meet with President Reagan early next year, and he says he believes the American President had disarmament at the top of his agenda. He said the possibility of a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mr Chernenko, made sense, and the Australian Government would wholeheartedly support such a move by President Reagan.

HAWKE URGES SUPERPOWERS TO PURSUE DISARMAMENT

BK060722 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the United States and the Soviet Union should make a greater effort to achieve nuclear disarmament. In a speech in Canberra, Mr Hawke said the American and Soviet response to the issue had not met the genuine concern about nuclear weapons felt by people throughout the world. He said relations between United States and the Soviet Union continued to deteriorate despite some recent encouraging developments. Mr Hawke said the United States and the Soviet Union must make concessions to satisfy the world demand for nuclear disarmament.

He said obstacles such as ensuring that any agreement was balanced and verifiable could be overcome. Mr Hawke said every nation had the right and the responsibility to speak on the fundamental issues of nuclear war and disarmament. He said Australia would use its membership in the UN Security Council to look for practical and realistic forms of international cooperation on disarmament.

HAYDEN PROTESTS OVER FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

BK061203 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Australia has again protested about French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The protest follows the confirmation today that a 40 kiloton device was exploded by France at Mururoa Atoll on Friday [2 November]. It was the second French nuclear test on the atoll in less than a week.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said the latest test confirmed France's intention to ignore the unanimous opposition of countries in the South Pacific region to continue nuclear testing in the region.

MERDEKA HAILS STATE VISIT BY BRUNEI'S SULTAN

BK070314 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Indonesian-Bruneian Relations"]

[Text] At the invitation of President Suharto, a state guest from Brunei Darussalam, His Majesty Sir Muda Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, is paying a 4-day visit to Indonesia. This is the first visit since Brunei Darussalam achieved its independence from Great Britain on 1 January 1984. The state guest is accompanied by Her Majesty Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha.

Although Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam are neighbors and naturally close, historical circumstances have made the two countries ignorant of each other. Indonesia had long been colonized by the Netherlands before it became an independent country. Brunei had been controlled by Great Britain, and it was not until early this year that it gained its independence. There are certain factors in the two countries' relations that should be revived to develop a common life to face the future.

The visit by Sultan Bolkiah and her majesty is significant in that it will influence bilateral and regional relations between the two countries. Brunei and Indonesia are bound together in ASEAN and are struggling under similar trials and tribulations to support, preserve, and develop the regional association for progress in its efforts to common relationships and struggle. The essence of regional cooperation will provide basic benefits for developing vivid, active relations between the two countries in various fields. Against this background, the consolidation of their bilateral relations must truly respond to the basic desire of the two countries to attain their aspirations on cooperation that should be directly developed in vital sectors.

Brunei Darussalam is endowed with economic qualifications that are rarely possessed by an independent country. It has industrious people, and its oil and natural gas resources afford considerable profits and material resources for developing its national life. This economic value will be significant if it is supported by assured stability in the political and social fields on the one hand and good and harmonious relations with neighboring countries on the other. Sultan Bolkiah's visit is in principle aimed at maintaining these necessary good and harmonious relations, as political and social stability in Brunei Darussalam has been effectively maintained.

One of the problems faced by Brunei Darussalam is how to utilize its oil and natural gas resources to promote the prosperity of its people and create the future. It is in these two matters that Brunei Darussalam's political and economic objectives are emphasized. As Indonesia has not up to this point been actively interested and involved in cooperation with this country in the economic, technical, and other fields, steps designed to develop better relations will spontaneously require Indonesia to do what it can in response to Brunei Darussalam's needs to promote the prosperity of its people and enhance its development.

There is an advantageous factor in that Brunei and Indonesia have been free from past sentiments, and each is aware of its own duty to develop constructive responsibility as a neighboring country that should be mutually attentive and as a member of the international community challenged by the increasing complexity of the international community challenged by the increasing complexity of international policy.

The visit by the sultan and her majesty will lay the basic foundation for mutual understanding and goodwill that should be maintained by the two countries to consolidate these objectives. In welcoming his guest, President Suharto spoke about tests that would be faced by ASEAN in the future. All these tests can be avoided if a spirit of friendship and inter-ASEAN cooperation can be further developed among members and by ASEAN itself as a regional entity because all obstacles can be avoided, various problems overcome in a friendly atmosphere, and emerging challenges tackled through friendship and cooperation.

We do not need to talk about each country's status and position because what is most important is how Brunei and Indonesia can coexist peacefully and mutually understand and help each other develop a harmonious common life. What will be discussed between His Majesty Sultan Bolkiah and Indonesian leaders and what he will see during his current visit will be a monument to the fact that the noble desire to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries in fact lives in the hearts of the Indonesian people.

MURDANI REJECTS 'NEGATIVE ASSUMPTIONS' ON BLAST

BK051534 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani says the Marine Corps complex at Cilandak, Jakarta, which was destroyed by an ammunition depot explosion, will soon be rebuilt and restored to its original one condition. The Armed Forces commander said this to newsmen after presenting material aid to the families of the Marine Corps members affected by the bomb blast. He also inspected the explosion site today.

He said the Marine Corps complex at Cilandak will still be maintained and will never be relocated. The Armed Forces commander also dismissed all negative assumptions about the explosion as untrue. So far, the explosion is thought to have occurred due to the instability of the temperature and humidity of the ammunition depot. On the same occasion, the Armed Forces commander extended his apology to all members of the public affected by the bomb blast and expressed his deep condolences.

HOUSE SPEAKER, PDI DISCUSS SECULAR STATE ISSUE

BK060740 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly [DPR-MPR], Amir Makhmud, received the chairman of the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI], Harjantho Sumodisastro, on Tuesday afternoon [23 October]. The PDI chairman was accompanied by Deputy Secretary General V.B. da Costa and General Treasurer M.W. Samuel. Following the closed meeting lasting about 30 minutes, Da Costa said that it was closely related to a statement of the PDI Community and Succeeding Generation [KBGP-PDI] last weekend.

In the statement signed by 23 PDI cadres, the KBGP-PDI rejected the view of the PDI general chairman, Sunawar Sukowati, that the Republic of Indonesia is a secular state. "We support the statement," Da Costa said, adding that the statement of support had also been reported to the DPR-MPR chairman.

Da Costa, who has been absent from the House of Representatives for the last 2 years, refused to disclose other topics discussed with Chairman Amir Makhmud. All topics will be disclosed to newsmen within a week. The three PDI figures plan to meet Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam next week.

Da Costa made it clear that the home affairs minister is neutral on PDI internal affairs. However, he added that the minister remain neutral in the first weeks but should take sides in the coming weeks. "The minister cannot take sides on PDI internal affairs, but he must take sides on issues related to the state principle," he reaffirmed.

In a letter to PDI regional executive councils and branches throughout Indonesia, Harjantho and Da Costa firmly state that the PDI does not recognize and is not involved in the "secular state" principle under any interpretation and formulation; PDI only recognizes Pancasila as the sole ideology and the 1945 Constitution in accordance with the mandate of the Second PDI Congress.

Subsequently, the 20 October letter declares as null and void all organizational and administrative products oriented to the "secular state" principle from the party headquarters, regional councils, and branches and states that organizational and administrative restructuring will be totally relevant to the mandate of the Second Congress. The letter containing the statement on "the rejection of the secular state" signed by Harjantho and Da Costa also asserts that the PDI bears the brunt of the allegation that the statement "Indonesia is a secular state" is political with objectives in a political forum.

While top party leaders differed in opinions, Basuki Raharjo on Tuesday presented a statement on the establishment of the Indonesian Muslim Council [MMI] to the DPR-MPR leadership. The statement on the establishment of the MMI was issued at an Islamic advanced study center in Sumedang on 26 September 1984. "Ninety percent of its members have channeled their political aspirations through the PDI," Basuki Raharjo said.

On differences of opinion among the top PDI leaders, Raharjo said that he did not take sides. "We abide by the truth," he added. Raharjo believed that time has not yet come to convene an extraordinary PDI congress. Finally, he called on the DPR leadership to be wise and intelligent and not to cause the PDI to go into bankruptcy.

MALAYSIAVOMD DISCUSSES U.S. BUILDUP IN ASIA-PACIFIC

BK031143 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 1 Nov 84

[News commentary: "New Development of Intensification of U.S. Arms Buildup in Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] To counter rapid Soviet expansion in the Asia-Pacific region, the United States has basically renounced the Nixon doctrine of reducing U.S. power in Asia since the USSR invaded Afghanistan. In early 1980, the Carter administration announced the renunciation of the one-and-a-half-pillar strategy under which the United States was ready to launch a total war in Europe and a partial war in the Persian Gulf region of the Middle East and counted the Far East, West Europe, and the Middle East as three strategic regions.

Since Reagan came to power, and particularly since last year, the United States has even more concentrated its efforts on strengthening regional military resources and implementing the so-called "return to Asia policy," and vigorously enlarged its strength in the Asia-Pacific region to face the USSR.

Summing up facts from newspapers and news reports, it is obviously worth noting the new development of the U.S. arms buildup in the Asia-Pacific region. Firstly, the United States is further strengthening the firepower of the Pacific Fleet, U.S. military bases in the Asia-Pacific, and transporting soldiers and warships to the frontline facing Soviet troops. This has intensified further military competition between the two hegemons. In the past, the United States only deployed one aircraft carrier in the northwestern Pacific. During the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, the aircraft carrier was moved to the Indian Ocean. But, since early last year the U.S. has deployed an armada of four aircraft carriers permanently in these waters to counter the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

According to the U.S. Defense Department sources, the United States is building three aircraft carriers and a new gigantic warship to strengthen its Navy. It has also decided to build a station in the Aleutian Islands near the Kamchatka Peninsula, the USSR, to monitor and detect the launching and tests of Soviet guided missiles.

The U.S. arms buildup in the Japanese islands is also alarming. Yokosuka port in Tokyo Bay has been turned into a base for U.S. aircraft carriers and the 7th Fleet headquarters. The Misawa air base can at any time be turned into a base for communications. However, since last year the air base has accommodated a great number of the most sophisticated F-16 jet fighters replacing the outdated Phantom jet fighters.

The U.S. Army stationed in Japan claims that it is ready at any time to launch an air to ground, air to sea, and air to space attack in the northern territory of Japan, the Kurile and Sakhalin Islands. The Sasebo base, which was turned into a U.S. Army ammunition supply base in 1976, has been transformed into a U.S. naval base. The number of U.S. warships calling at the naval base reached 175 in 1982, nearly equally the number recorded during the Vietnam war.

U.S. warships calling at the base last year included an aircraft carrier, a nuclear submarine, and a cruiser. Their visits drew strong protests from members of the Japanese public. On the Okinawa air base, the United States also has increased the deployment of nearly 100 F-15 jet fighters and (?F-3A) AWACS planes. The number of various types of armoured vehicles, jeeps, trucks, and amphibious tanks deployed on the island equals the amount of war equipment during the Vietnam war.

The U.S. 3d (?Psychological) Warfare Unit deployed in Okinawa has become an important part of the U.S. Army operating as a rapid deployment unit in the Far East.

Apart from that, the United States has also deployed 30 F-16 jet fighters in South Korea. According to other reports, the United States is planning to sell 38 F-16 jet fighters worth \$900 million to the Chon Tu-hwan ruling regime from 1986.

As of August last year, the United States is reported to have some 359 relatively large military bases overseas, the biggest ones being located in the Asia-Pacific region. It is reported that the United States is also planning to strengthen its military bases in the Philippines, Japan, Guam, and other places at a cost of \$490 million.

The number of American troops stationed in Asia is about 150,000, one third of the total number of American troops stationed overseas. The United States has also deployed naval cruise missiles in the Far East, while battleships have been added to the 7th Fleet boosting the number of warships in the fleet from 47 in the early 1980's to 58 at present. U.S. military expenditure in Asia has reached \$47 billion.

Secondly, the United States is further strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and is intensifying Japan's role in defense matters. During his visit to Japan and South Korea in November last year, Reagan constantly raised the problem of joint defense as a topic for discussion. Japan has accepted U.S. demands to assume greater defense responsibility. Japan's military expenditures for this year increased by 6.5 percent compared with last year, and will increase by at least 7 percent next year. Japan's military expenditures in 1980 reached \$9.8 billion, and this year increased to \$12.5 billion, and is expected to reach \$13.08 billion next year.

Japan's Defense Ministry has worked out a plan to purchase more jet fighters, destroyers, and other modern weapons from the United States next year. Nakasone regards the U.S.-Japan defense agreement as a joint responsibility. He told Reagan that he will turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier to prevent Soviet expansion of influence to the south.

In the event of war, Japan also plans to lay mines in three of its main straits and to protect the safety of 1,000-km sea lanes stretching from Tokyo to Guam and from Osaka to Taiwan Strait. According to the Japanese daily SANKEI SHIMBUN, the United States plans to dispatch a light infantry division to Hokkaido in time of emergency.

What is worthy of note is that under the U.S.-Japan defense agreement, the American Armed Forces have gradually moved toward the territorial waters near the USSR in the last few years. The United States has turned its attention from the Pacific sea lanes to the Sea of Japan and the territorial waters located east of the Kamchatka Peninsula, and turned Japan's three main straits into the key areas for military exercises. In 1982, aircraft carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet sailed into the Sea of Japan on many occasions as part of joint U.S.-Japan naval exercises.

At the same time, the U.S.-South Korean military alliance is also being strengthened. The U.S. Defense Department announced at the end of last year that, like Western Europe, South Korea is regarded as a frontline defense in an area of major U.S. interest.

In February last year, the United States and South Korea staged the biggest joint military exercise with 180,000 military personnel.

Other sources reported that the Honolulu-based U.S. military headquarters has considered a secret deployment of cruise missiles in South Korea. The deployment was canceled for fear that this would adversely affect the U.S. position at the Geneva talks, but the U.S. [words indistinct] secretary disclosed that, after the atmosphere in Europe had cooled down, the United States would reconsider the deployment of ground-launched guided missiles in Asia.

Third, the United States plans to speed up the military buildup in Southeast Asia and strengthen strategic military cooperation with Australia and New Zealand. Under the pretext of maintaining peace in Southeast Asia, the United States has exploited fears in ASEAN countries against the expansion of the Soviet sphere of influence in the last few years by encouraging them to further strengthen their Armed Forces and the military alliance in the Southeast Asia region.

On the other hand, under the pretext of helping its allies, the United States has increased its military buildup and imposed pressure and influence on ASEAN countries. The military strength of these countries has now increased considerably. The United States has obtained the right to use the Clark Air Force Base and the naval base in Subic Bay, Philippines, against payment of \$900 million.

Since last year, joint military exercises between the United States and ASEAN countries have increased with the so-called aim of protecting the Strait of Malacca. Except for Brunei, military expenditure by ASEAN countries increased to \$8 billion in 1982, a three-fold increase if compared with the expenditures in 1975. Last year the expenditure reached almost \$10 billion, and this year it will again increase.

The Armed Forces of the ASEAN countries have been expanded and reached 350,000 men last year. The United States has specifically asserted its alliance with these countries and emphasized the role of the Manila Pact for joint defense between the United States and Thailand. It has increased military aid to ASEAN, promised to sell arms, including F-16 fighter jets and new type armored vehicles, to the countries, and helped Singapore build arms factories. Bilateral military exercises and circle and destroy campaigns among the ASEAN countries are also gradually being increased with U.S. encouragement. Some countries have proposed that the United States be allowed to build an emergency arsenal in Southeast Asia. Le Kuan Yew and others have even recommended that the ASEAN countries hold multilateral joint military exercises periodically. This being the case, some people suspect that ASEAN has moved toward a military alliance.

Meanwhile, the United States has also strengthened strategic cooperation with Australia and New Zealand. In June this year, the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand held largest joint military exercise for scores of years in the Pacific Ocean. As many as 80 warships, 250 aircraft, and 50,000 military personnel were involved in the exercise. The United States even mobilized two aircraft carriers. The Western military alliance said that the exercise was designed to test the capability of these countries against submarines, air raids, and electronic war. Nevertheless, it was deliberately meant to demonstrate the U.S. military strength in the Pacific region to the USSR.

Fourth, in addition to intensifying the military arrangements and arms buildup, the United States has also been trying hard to conduct diplomatic alliance activities. Top U.S. military and government leaders, including the president, vice president, and secretary of state have since last year often visited Asian countries. The U.S. even held a foreign ministers' meet with the ASEAN countries.

It is worth noting that the U.S. strength in the Indian subcontinent, South Asia, has entered a new development. Last year the United States provided Pakistan with \$3.2-billion in aid. As many as 40 F-16 fighter jets have arrived in Pakistan as part of this aid. The U.S. vice president visited India in May this year. Not long before that, a U.S. warship visited India for the first time in 15 years. Observers consider this another new development of U.S. alliance diplomacy coordinated with its military actions.

Early this year, the U.S. State Department carried out a reshuffle consistent with the need to intensify the arms buildup. The deputy secretary of state in charge of political affairs was replaced by the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines. The former special envoy to the Middle East was appointed special envoy for Pacific affairs. Another deputy assistant secretary of state for Pacific affairs was appointed, bringing the number to two.

From the above-mentioned analysis, it is obvious that U.S.-Soviet competition in the Pacific region has in fact intensified and the U.S. strategic intention is also increasingly conspicuous. The United States has as its most strategic objective in the arms buildup guaranteeing the safety of the Pacific lanes and its bases in the region because in the eyes of the Wall Street masters, the strategic position of the Asia-Pacific raw materials and trade market is a most important for the Untited States.

The world's economic center is shifting to the Asia-Pacific region. Asia ranks first in the U.S. trade among various world regions. The dependence of the western and southern parts of the United States on the Pacific countries has reached a level difficult to reverse.

In the meantime, the important lanes from Alaska for the United States to move southward through the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kurile Islands and the lanes from the U.S. west coast traversing the Pacific Ocean through the South China and the Malacca Straits are the most important maritime life-line for the United States. Consequently, to guarantee the so-called traditional interests and its sphere of influence in the Asia-Pacific region, the United States must primarily use military force to form a belt of containment from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia to counter the USSR's southward expansion with a view to ensuring the smooth U.S. military expansion and economic plundering in the region.

The White House ruler has another objective of the strategic plan involving Northeast and Southeast Asia, which are far from the Soviet central regions but within firing range of U.S. foreign bases. The USSR is in a geographically unfavorable condition. Boosting military strength could force the USSR not to arbitrarily engage in military adventures in Europe and the Persian Gulf. Consequently, the U.S. defense report for the 1984 fiscal year has further elevated the Asia-Pacific region as an important battlefield for the United States to carry out a new strategy to stretch out its buildup. It is designed to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a front for the United States to initiate a deterrent offensive in case the USSR starts a war in other regions. This is the thinking behind the so-called "return to Asia" doctrine.

However, the United States is a superpower which has long declined from its previous position as king of kings. It wants to control the Asia-Pacific region. Its desire is comparable to a desire to embrace a mountain with human hands. This being the case, it must somehow force its allies to serve it. It is dreaming of combining the defense forces of Asia-Pacific countries into a pool to compete with the USSR for hegemony and attain its ambition of controlling the world by using other forces. This is the real reason why the United States is the real carrier of the war epidemic. Full of nuclear teeth, it pretends to be a peace emissary concerned with Asia-Pacific security. Indeed, the tail of the chicken-feathered wolf will eventually be exposed no matter how it disguises itself or echoes peace songs.

MARCOS, TOLENTINO HAIL REAGAN REELECTION

OW071237 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] President Marcos today hailed the reelection of President Reagan as a promising prospect for the speedy economic recovery of developing nations like the Philippines. The president bared his reaction during an interview after Reagan's victory.

[Begin Marcos recording] The message of these elections to the world is very clear. The American people want and support a leadership of firmness, of resolve, strength. They support President Reagan's effort to stem the decline of American prestige and influence in international affairs. They support his drive to restore the balance of power and forces as a key to world security and peace, and they support the present surge and vigor of the American economy. What this means for the prospects of world peace and progress, only time can really tell. On the security end, President Reagan's thesis that a strong America is essential to the peace of the world is not arguable. But there must be determination and progress also in arms control and reduction. I am certain that with a secure and strong second term American president, there are greater chances for avoiding a thermonuclear world war. This is one of the great achievements of this election. For small countries like us, the Philippines, this also means that there will be less threats of Balkanization, of subversion, and that there will be efforts to bring about not just peace as we define it in political terms but peace which means economic progress.

[end Marcos recording]

For his part, Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said he was personally glad about Reagan's reelection. Tolentino said Reagan's victory assured the Philippines of continuity in the present relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT PREPARES FOR REELECTION CAMPAIGN

HK070007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [6 November] mobilized the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] to streamline the ruling party machine in readiness for the coming political exercises, even as he announced that he is definitely running for reelection in 1987. The president announced his reelection plans during a meeting with some members of his cabinet and regional KBL chairman at Malacanang Monday. He told the party leaders that he is healthy enough to run in 1987. At the same time, the president called on the ruling party leaders to tighten up their ranks and to strengthen the party in readiness for the coming 1986 local elections and other political exercises. In conjunction with this move, the president directed the party leaders to conduct an accurate survey on the thinking of the people in connection with the coming elections.

SUPREME COURT ASKED TO INTERVENE IN AQUINO CASE

OW062323 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Supreme Court was asked today to stop the tanodbayan and the sandiganbayan from handling the double murder case of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr and Rolando Galman for lack of jurisdiction. The petition was filed by lawyers (Arturo de Castro), (Juan Caganpan), and (Jualinito Cyprianu), who claim they represent the Filipino people.

Named respondents in the petition were Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza and Tanodbayan Justice Bernardo Fernandez. Acting on the petition for prohibition and (Mandanus) with injunction, the High Court ordered the respondents to comment, and not to file a motion to dismiss within 10 days from receipt of notice. The tribunal also set for Thursday the hearing for the temporary restraining order.

MARCOS URGED TO STUDY VER ROLE IN AQUINO CASE

OW062353 Quezon City RPN Television Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and lawyer (Jobe Arroyo) urged the president today to look into the effects of the Agrava boards's findings on the role of General Fabian Ver as Armed Forces [AFP] chief of staff. The two asked the president to determine whether Ver's continuance in office would serve the public interest, without having to wait for the outcome of the trial. Tanada and (Arroyo) said that Ver's status as AFP chief is more important and urgent than the creation of a special court.

VERITAS COLUMNIST VIEWS VER INVESTIGATION

HK061145 Quezon City VERITAS in English 4 Nov 84 p 9

["Occasional Reflections" column by Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J. "The Process That Is Due the Accuser and the Accused"]

[Text] Remember a cartoon depicting two convicts serving sentence in jail. One prisoner says to the other: "Guess what due process got me? Ten years!"

When we think of due process, we usually think of it as a right due an accused. Which it is. We seldom think of it as a right due the people of the Philippines as accuser in a criminal case. But that it is too, and jurisprudence clearly recognizes the right of the people to proper day in court.

The concern of the nation over the Aquino assassination case is not that the accused military officers will not be given due process. Worry not your little hearts over it; they will get a lot of due process! The fear in fact is that they will get too much of it and at the expense of the people. For this regime knows only too well how to take care of its own. And clearly the regime's very own have been put on the carpet.

But is this fear groundless? Would that it were; but wishing will not drive away the uneasy feeling.

Consider first the maneuvers that attended the announcement of the Aquino panel reports, and then ask yourselves if there now are tell-tale signs that the process of killing justive softly with due process has started. In a move jointly choreographed by the chairwoman and the commander-in-chief -- yes, do not forget that he is commander-in-chief of the accused -- the lone dissenting view was allowed to upstage the majority report. And captive television willingly obliged. Moreover, by the devise of two separate announcements set one day apart, it became possible somehow to disguise the favored treatment cum presidential absolution given to two officers close to the heart of the commander-in-chief. Thus spake Zarathustra," and inevitably a chilling signal went running up and down the spines of prosecutors and judges alike. Not that the signal will necessarily be heeded; but it casts an ominously dark cloud over that-ever the outcome of the case might be.

Consider next the tanodbayan and the sandiganbayan. Recall that one year ago the assassination case was considered so special and so exceptional that even the chief justice of the Supreme Court was deemed unworthy to handle the investigation. Now, after a year of national agony, the drama, in the twinkling of an eye and by the snap of executive fingers, achieves bathos. The case will be handled by the tanodbayan and the sandiganbayan, two institutions mandated by the Constitution as symbols of official corruption and corruptibility and distinguished so far chiefly by a record of outstanding mediocrity for never having handled "big fish" and for being consigned mostly to the processing of petty official thievery. The scenario is not one to inspire national confidence. As one justice of the sandiganbayan said to me, "Talagang ganyan lang and buhay." ["Such is life"]

But hope becomes a virtue especially when the situation is hopeless. If indeed bathos it must be, the situation calls for intensified damage control. Let the vigilantes move. The backgrounds and connections and loyalties and vulnerabilities of the judges and prosecutors who will handle the case must be scrutinized with the same searching intensity that revealed the cracks and faults of the Fernando commission. For what is at stake is not just the guilt or innocence of 27 military officers but a nation's capacity to render justice with full due process. And due process is as much for accuser as for the accused.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES MARCOS ROLE IN AQUINO CASE

HK061221 Quezon City VERITAS in English 4 Nov 84 p 8

["In the Light of Truth" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "Let Justice Be Done -- But No Whitewash"]

[Text] Although all the appropriate steps are being taken to have the accused in the Aquino assassination face trial in the sandiganbayan, President Marcos would readily admit that his decision to do so is facing a massive wall of suspicion unbeknownst that cannot be ignored. There is no way to convince the public that the outcome would be anything but a whitewash.

Things could have been different. President Marcos could have taken the position from the start that the Aquino murder mystery could be unravelled and those responsible identified no matter what it takes. And when the Agrava board submitted its reports to him, he could have thanked all five of them without discrimination, and announced simply without further comment: "Let the courts decide."

But from the start, President Marcos had publicly expressed his belief that Rolando Galman was the killer and that Aquino was the victim of a communist conspiracy. And when the two reports of the board were submitted to him, he openly showed his partiality for Chairman Corazon Agrava's minority report, which exonerated General Ver and his hostility towards the four members -- Luciano Salazar, Amado Dizon, Dante Santos and Ernesto Herrera -- to whom he reportedly said: "I hope you can live with your conscience, with what you have done." We think they can.

What all this confirms is that President Marcos has been so deeply and so emotionally involved in this case from the start that he has found it impossible to even pretend to be objective and impartial -- to be above the battle, so to speak. Such a stance would have befit a person occupying the position of head of government and chief of state. In an earlier day, President Marcos would have recognized the need for such a person to hide his feelings and control his demeanor. And he himself would have never been equal to the demands of the occasion.

Today, it would seem as if President Marcos has lost the capacity to dissemble, or no longer recognizes the need to do so. As a result he is now faced with an impossible dilemma in the trial of those accused of the Aquino assassination. When he says, "Let the courts decide," he is in fact referring to prosecuting officers and judges who owe their appointment to him and who are sharply aware of the strong opinions he has expressed regarding the case. A situation has been created wherein the government is prosecutor, defendant and judge -- all at the same time.

President Marcos might have thought that by acting and speaking in this fashion, he would be sending a message to General Ver analyzing what he did. President Marcos knew that he would antagonize, even scandalize the public. But at this particular juncture, he probably judged it to be less dangerous to offend the military than the public.

It has been suggested that a special court should be created to try the case. But as Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino has pointed out, the judges of such a court would also be appointed by President Marcos, and therefore, no better than the sandiganbayan members. The difference, however, is that the members of such a special court would be drawn from the private life (for example, from among retired justices of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals) and they would return to private life after the trial. They would not be permanent office-holders. Like the members of the fact-finding board, they could be expected to perform their duty with wisdom, courage and integrity. They would feel beholden not to President Marcos but to justice and the truth. They would be beholden only to the people -- and their conscience.

There is really no reason why President Marcos should not in the end follow this course. He once gave up the idea of a commission headed by Supreme Court Justice Enrique Fernando or Ambassador Tolentino in favor of a board composed of private citizens. It proved to be the right direction. He can do even better this time, but not worse.

If the case cannot be tried by a special court, then it would be better to wait to try it in the post-Marcos era. This would be better for General Ver himself, who is understandably the object of the special solicitude of President Marcos. General Ver would have a better chance to clear himself without contradicting the unanimous finding of the Agrava board, which is that a military conspiracy was responsible for the double murder of Galman and Aquino.

AIR FORCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON LOYALTY MANIFESTO

HK070218 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] "The manifesto signed by 68 generals expressing support for Gen. Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, is an expression of loyalty to and love for a friend needing support in difficult times," Maj. Gen. Vincente Piccio, Air Force chief, said yesterday. The expression of support for a friend is part of Filipino tradition and should not be misinterpreted by some quarters of our society, Piccio said.

Piccio made these statements in a speech before officers of the 13th Air Force and Clark Air Base Command (Cabcom) in Pampanga during the weekend. He said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] leadership is united in its commitment to defend the Constitution and this does not run counter to the purpose of the manifesto."

"The top military hierarchy is one in its expression of trust and confidence in the leadership of General Ver," Piccio said.

"While I do not wish to re-echo this expression of faith and loyalty to Gen. Ver, I just want to dispel the color that others want to put in the making of the manifesto, that there is an apparent cleavage in the military because only 68 out of 83 generals signed it," Piccio said. "On the contrary, there is complete unity in the AFP, as it has always been," he said.

Piccio was at the Cabcom on invitation of the deputy commander, Col Augustus Paiso, and was later invited by the 13th U.S. Air Force chief, Maj. Gen. Michael Nelson, to tour the U.S. facility. Addressing the PAF [Philippines Air Force] and USAF commander and their wives, Piccio reiterated that friendly Philippine-American relations in the base are motivated and enhanced by mutual needs to embrace the ideals of peace, freedom and democracy.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS CRITICIZE VER ADVERTISEMENT

HK060713 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 5 Nov 84 pp 1,7

[Text] Manila opposition members of parliament criticized another full page newspaper advertisement by the UP [University of the Philippines] Vanguard, Inc., expressing "sincerest fraternal support for General Fabian C. Ver."

"This is no different from the manifesto which 68 generals had earlier published," Kalaw, together with Gonzalo Puyat II, Jose L. Atienza, Jr., Carlos Fernandez, and Gemiliano Lopez, Jr., said. They said, "It is now clear that there are certain segments in the military which are bent on influencing the country's judicial processes to favor Gen. Ver."

The UP Vanguard is a fraternity of UP ROTC alumni. It is composed of reserve officers in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Ver, honorary president of the Vanguard, is one of the 26 military men indicted by the majority report of the fact-finding board which looked into the assassination of former Sen. Benigno C. Aquino, Jr.

"While the UP Vanguard manifesto would make it appear that they are, to use their own words, 'for speedy justice,' there remains the element of partiality in that the signatories excluded the other military indictees from their statement of support," Kalaw and her colleagues said. The UP Vanguard advertisement carried the signatures of 30 of its members, among whom were Deputy Minister of Education Hermenegildo C. Dumla and Philippine Army Chief Lt. Gen. Josephus Ramas. "If the sympathizers of Gen. Ver really want the rule of law to prevail, they should refrain from making statements that tend to prejudge the case," they said.

Meanwhile, the Manila lawmakers also expressed deep concern over the order of the Supreme Court restraining Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. (PDP Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas Ng bayan], Cagayan de Oro) from further occupying his post as a member of the Batasang Pambansa, pending the resolution of his case with the Commission on Elections (Comelec). "The people of Cagayan de Oro had been deprived of their constitutional right to legislative representation. We hope the case will be speedily resolved," they said.

MP Kalaw also disputed the claim of Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza that the creation of a special court to prosecute Gen. Fabian C. Ver and 25 others indicated in the murder of former Senator Benigno C. Aquino, Jr. would set a precedent. "The fact of the matter is that a national policy has been set for such a special court since the enactment of Commonwealth Act 682 in 1945, immediately after World War II for the prosecution of those accused of treason and collaboration with the Japanese," Kalaw said.

"President Marcos can prove the prosecution of the Aquino murder credible by initiating the organization and constitution of such a special court," Kalaw said.

MARCOS CONCERNED OVER BATASAN PRACTICES

HK061551 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Nov 84 p 18

[Text] President Marcos yesterday expressed concern that the Batasang Pambansa is returning to the practices of the old Congress thus invalidating the mandate of Constitution establishing a parliamentary system of government.

"I am concerned that the mandate of the Constitution establishing a parliamentary system of government is slowly being invalidated by the actual operation of the Batasang Pambansa," the president told the caucus of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan at Malacanang ceremonial hall. "The Batasan is slowly returning to the old Congress. It is best that the leadership of the party and member there of look into this first before we take in as a matter outside the Batasan, because to me, it is a matter that affects the Batasan," the president said.

The president observed that especially during the deliberation of the 1985 budget, much time was spent on less essential things, and the question hour was increased from once a week to twice or three times a week, resulting in a loss of two out of five session days.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono informed the president that during the budget deliberations, while they had to meet a deadline and had to avoid confrontation as much as possible, the KBL never left any privilege speech by the opposition unanswered. "Why can't you meet them and tell the opposition frankly that nothing will happen if you don't buckle down and go to work," the president asked Rono.

The president reminded the caucus "of our own responsibility to the people," and as members of the Batasan to speed up action on pending legislative work. The president also reminded local civilian executives of their duty to participate in anti-dissident campaigns under Letter of Instructions [LOI] No. 35. The president pointed out that under his LOI, local civilian officials are required to participate actively in the Regional Development Council and in resisting insurgency operations in their jurisdiction.

During the four-hour caucus, the president also:

-- announced the appointment of some members of the parliament as deputy ministers and directors general in various government offices. They are Emerito Calderon, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Jose Varela Jr., Ministry of Energy; Carmencita O. Reyes, Ministry of Social Services and Development; Concordio Diel, Ministry of Local Government; Celso Palma, Ministry of Agrarian Reform; Antonio Carag Ministry of Trade and Industry; Arturo Pacificador, Ministry of Public Works; Rogelio Sarmiento, National Economic and Development Authority and Mercedes Teodoro, Ministry of the Budget.

-- suspended action on the proposed election code pending a thorough survey on the people's reaction to a proposal to synchronize the holding of local and presidential elections.

-- Ordered a speed up of the land use survey before the implementation of the constitutional amendment on land grant, free-patent and homestead can be made.

-- Order a restudy of the Revised Penal Code, especially with regards to economic sabotage and other classes of crime having to do with terrorism, security and others.

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